VOL. 16.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1860.

## Professional and Business Cards. J. A. SADLER,

or this rule, if they desire to do so.

SHERMAN BROTHERS, ORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-Murray st., New YORK. 7. 1860 -38-6m.\*

W. H. ALLEN. NOMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. nt nersonal attention given to consignments of Na-

ores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or 196-1w-35-tf R. C. JOHNSON.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. hare of the patronage in above line is respectfully so Prompt personal attention will be given to all orers entrusted to his care.

H. L. HOLMES. AW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET, New Journal Building. nets of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New

Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. C. H. ROBINSON & CO., WILMINGTON, N. C. thee over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of incess and Water Streets.

March 9, 1860 .- 158 & 29. March 9, 1800.

M. BIZZELL,

BIZZELL & CO.,

CROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 29 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

28-tf

ALEX. OLDHAM. STOKLEY & OLDHAM, DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-CHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Baother Country Produce. WALKER MEARES, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass,
Bair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles,

Medicines, which are warranted as being pure. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, PALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHAN-ALERS IN GROCEMES AND GEROND STREET, Market and Second Streets,
Wilmington, N. C. Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention

W. H. TURLINGTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C. ive prompt and personal attention to all con-SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIM-OTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, sale or shipment. wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for ption of produce, either by Railroad or River, enales me to make charges light.

REFERS TO H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington. John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington. W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

C. POLVOGT. CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any ar-cle in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

WILLIAM WILMINGTON, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C. WILLIAM J. PRICE, licits the patronage of his country friends, and all othgaged in the Turpentine business.
office opposite No. 47, North Water street.

OWEN & YARBROUGH VE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the curpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FOR-G BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, give prompt personal attention to all business eneral cash advances will be made on consignments of

odniry produce.

\*\*P Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's
JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH. Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859-8-1y.\*

10MMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. flers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per tale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded

SMITH & McLAURIN,

10MMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

N RETER TO OHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. E.P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

THOMAS W. PLAYER, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD FIG.

OMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
50-tf

A. E. HALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf,
WILMINGTON, N. C. Lutterloh's Wharf, JOHN M. CLARK,

OMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME

Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c., WILMINGTON, N. C. Frompt personal attention given to consignments of aval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or [April 5, 1860—31tf] JAMES O. BOWDEN,

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860.

ALFRED STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
25-1y

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, amery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-

ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, LASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire RICE, Ag. N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO., MMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water

Street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, "" " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. RUSE,

ARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,

WILKINGTON, N. C. No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,

OLD LOCOMOTIVES, AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL, Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals, Dec. 15th, 1859.

and the public, that he has purchased the lease and fur-re of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, im-tant additions will be put in this mouth, so that the old well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the ty, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges oberate, and every exertion will be made to merit a beral share of patronage. March 19th, 1860 166-1m-30-1y.

## Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on Monday, the 10th of September. The course of studies in this School is extensive, and thorough instructions of studies in the school is extensive. tion given in all branches necessary to prepare students for any class in Co lege, or qualify them for the business pur-suits of life. Strict attention will be paid, and persevering efforts madet, o secure the advancement of the students, and give full satisfaction to patrons.

RATE OF TUITION

For Primary Branches of English, per session of 5 mos.,\$ 8
Higher Branches, do., Mathematics and French, 12
Latin, Greek and Classical Literature, 18
Board can be obtained with the Principal, or with other good families, convenient to the School, at \$8 per month.
L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY. THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on Monday, the 3d of September next.

The Trustees are gratified to inform their friends and the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. G. M. Gibbs as Principal of the Institution.

Mr. Gibbs has had several years experience in teaching.

and having employed a competent assistant, no efforts will be spared to make the Institution all that parents and guardians could desire. The Trustees, therefore, confidently solicit the patronage of the surrounding community, and all who desire a healthy location and thorough intellectual and moral culture for their sons and wards. The course of instruction will embrace those branches necessary to qualify for business pursuits, and also for entering any College in the State.

L. C. GRAVES, J. R. BEAMAN, WM. C. DRAUGHON,
L. C. HUBBARD,

Clinton, August 8th, 1860. UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C. C. W. McCLAMMY, Jr., PRINCIPAL. day, the 17th of September. Terms per session of 20 weeks:

Elementary Branches,..... \$ 9 00 Higher No deduction made except in case of sickness protracted beyond a week. Board convenient to the School can be obtained at from \$6 to \$8 per month. For further information, address the Principal. L. HIGHSMITH, Sec. Board Trustees Harrell's Store, N. C., July 26th, 1860

FAIETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL. THIS SCHOOL will commence its Eleventh session on the 1st MONDAY IN OCTOBER, under the joint superintendence of J. DeB. Hooper, (for many years Professor of eth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. attention of Physicians is especially called to the tendence of J. DeB. Hooper, (for many years Professor of Languages in the University of N. C.,) and T. C. Hooper, (the present Principal.) assisted by a full corps of experienced and carefully selected instructors.

Tuition in Collegiate Department, 20 00
.'' in Academic '' 15 00
'' in Primary '' 12 00 in Primary in Water Colors, ..... 12 00 One-half of Board and Tuition payable in advance.

267-1w-47-t10 July 17th, 1860. RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA. THE next Session will open on the last Thursday in September, and close on the last Thursday in June. For Catalogues containing detailed information address Rev. W. A. SMITH,

President Randolph Macon College, Virginia. July 19th, 1860. ROVE ACA S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't. THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of

September, 1860.

TERMS PER SESSION:
Board, including every thing, per month, ... \$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches, ... 12 50
in higher English ... 16 00
in languages and higher Mathematics 21 00 Deductions made at the option of the Principal.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE SIXTEENTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday, the 3d of September, 1860. Thorough and efficient instruction is provided in all the Departments of an accomplished Female Education.

The Terms for Board, Tuition, &c., are the same as those properties of the land of the same as those services and the same as those services. previously established. For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to the rincipal.

L. C., GRAVES.

# Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED. GENTLEMEN, your old friend is once more in the market for NEGROES. You will find it to your intermarket for NEGROES. You will find it to your interest to call on, or address, me at Six Runs, Sampson County, N. C. Remember me before you sell.

JOHN BARDEN.

47-4m

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.

O IVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.

D. L. BROCK.

49-tf

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C. [July 12, 1860—46-1y\* J. A. McARTHUR.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for NEGROES of any age suitable for the Southern market.

C. T. STEVENS. Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.

BEAUFORT, N. C.

PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. The House is located in the most eligible and pleasant situation for a Summer Resort in Eastern North Carolina, being immediately in front of the inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, with not the least obstacle to obscure the view either of "Old Ocean," Core Sound, Bogue Sound, or the Town of Beaufort.

As fine FISHING GROUND as the Harbor affords is immediately in front of colorades which surround the Southern and Western portion of the building, affording to the board
and Western AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never any other medicine MRS.

TO EFFECT A used. Never did we dissatisfaction by SYRUP.

SYRUP.

In MELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never any other medicine SYRUP.

SYRUP.

In MES.

SOOTHING

SYRUP.

In MES.

SYRUP.

In M and Western portion of the building, affording to the boarders the opportunity of angling without exposure to the sun, while seated under the colorades or from their chamber

windows if they prefer, as the House is situated immediately over the water.

A LL PERSONS baving claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Bidge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders, and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.

W. F. DOZIER,

Attorney for Claimants. SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES,
Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks,
Harness, Band, String and SoleLeather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach
Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition
Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description
of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest
stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired.

No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.

Jan. 5.—19-17

Jan. 5.—19-1y NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.

JNO. M. HENDERSON. Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY. A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.

OME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman,
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a
hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own
head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days
since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine
crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So since, and on the place so baid four months since, a line crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our held nated friends — From Richmond Englishment. interest to our bald pated friends .- From Richmond Enqui rer, December 12th, 1859.

This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a cheet time have them removed in a cheet time. have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLI-BLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all at it is claimed to be. Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street. N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER. NAPHTALI EZEKIEL. This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.

Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th. 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chili Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Billous Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of mlasmatic countries. No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from it se in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must

12 50 be of immense service in the communities where it prevails
15 00 Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes th risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful dis temper. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system and prevents the develop ment of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever for this class of complaints, but a the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, pu on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Curk" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the mala-rious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail them-selves of the protection this remedy affords.

properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—
The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headuche arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Ingide Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetic, Jamidee, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by

storation of tone and strength to the system debilitated by FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hourseness, Croup, Bron-chitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded. thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington;

Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J.

Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL
PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

what we have never any other medicine FAILED, IN A SIN-TO EFFECT A used. Never did we diss atisfaction by On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and dissatisfaction by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any one who used it.
On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be

windows if they prefer, as the House is situated immediately over the water.

The beautiful and varied views, presented to the visitors, from this location, are alone worth a trial of this establishment. The object of the proprietors has been to render this the most attractive resort North or South—nature and climate having been most bountiful to this favored spot, leaving but little to art to improve.

The proprietors have added to the establishment BATHING HOUSES.

The proprietors have added to the catablishment BATHING HOUSES.

Sufficiently large to swim in, and so situated that baths can be taken at any hour, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, who wish to indulge in this pleasant and healthy pastime. To invalids, bathing in salt water is undoubtedly conducive to the health. Should persons prefer it, they can bathe in the ocean, serf or sound, immediately contiguous to the House.

We have a STEAMBOAT that will always be in readiness to convey passengers from Morehead City, the terminus of the A. & N. C. Railroad, to the Atlantic House, making also daily excursions about the Harbor.

A good Band of Music has been secured for the season. PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.

T. A. GRANGER, Superintendent.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

LI PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of A LI PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of A LI PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of A LI PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of A LI PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of A LI PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of A LI PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of A LI PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

For Sale and to Let.

POSTPONED.
THE SALE OF THE LANDS of the Estate of Charles

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Executor of the last Will and

Testament of George J. Ward, deceased, offers for sale the HOUSE AND LOT and PLANTATION where the deceased resided. The Dwelling is large and commodious, and, although located upon the Plantation, is withing the and, although located upon the Plantation, is withing the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. The Plantation shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or consists of ONE THOUSAND AND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of said corporation. A large portion of the within the limits of said corporation. A large portion of the Jacksonville. The Plantation shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or diverging the lawful for any person to take him dead Also, 1700 acres of TURPENTINE LAND, with the Trees

mostly boxed. This land is on New River, about five miles below Jacksonville.

Also, the Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, containing a-The above Lands, if not sold at private sale before the

month of November next, will be sold publicly. For further particulars, address
RICHARD W. WARD, Executor, Aug. 16, 1860.—51-tlNov. Jacksonville, N. C.

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE: I WILL SELL, by order of Court, at the Court House door, Wilmington, 12 o'clock Thursday, Au-gust 30th, 1860, the desirable residence, (late Gen. Bynum's,) Corner 6th and Orange Streets, adjoining Bishop Atkinson's. Terms accommodating.

W. P. BYNUM, Administrator. Herald copy.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 810 ACRES
OF LAND, situate in Robeson county, five miles
South East of Floral College, in a healthy, moral and intelligent community, conveniently located around a place chosen for a Depot, on the W., C. & R. Railroad. On the place is a neat and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms and four fire places, with good passage and piaz-LAND FOR SALE. ix rooms and four fire places, with good passage and piaz The out-houses are mostly new and of good quality, including Cotton-Gin House and pack. The Orchards of Apple and Peach Trees are of good selection, and bear choice Fruit, which ripen from the beginning of the fruit season till frost. The Well of Water is as good as this country affords. The greater portion of the Land is heavily timbered and admirably adapted, both to the Turpentine business and Farming purposes. There are about 175 Acres of cleared Land—75 of which are fresh. Also, a tract of 450 Acres, heavily timbered, of clay foundation, every acre susceptible. ceptible of cultivation, and suited especially to raising Cotearly application to July 19, 1860.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possess on of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes selves of the protection this remedy affords.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,
are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating distally on the Capacitan as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately are supported by the Capacitan as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Capacitan are supported by the Capacitan as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Capacitan are supported by the Capacitan are supported to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately are supported to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately are supported by the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately and the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING. 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn. Peas, Pumkins. &c. Also, there is any adapted to Corn. Peas, Pumkins. &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborkood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2.500 ACRES OF

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining. cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are propounced by indees to be fine section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately.

Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf immediately. J. A Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24.

PLANTATION FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANT-The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.

The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.

passed.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.

G. A. McCLAMMY. March 22, 1860.

LAND FOR SALE.
W. VING DETER

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO and LANDS, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two humdred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.

On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.

To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.

A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.

J. G. PICKETT.

A T AUGUST TERM, 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen county, general letters of Administration of the Estate of Daniel M. Melvin, deceased, were granted to the undersigned. Persons indebted to the intestate are notified to make early payment, while those having claims against him must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

BARBARA A. MELVIN,

ON THURSDAY, the 20th of September, 1860, the per-ishable property of the late Daniel M. Melvin will be sold at his former residence, on six months' credit.

B. B. MELVIN, JOHN N. McCOLL. Aug. 15, 1860.-51-ts.

Legal Notices. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

THE SALE OF THE LANDS of the Estate of Charles
Henry, dec'd, on Colley and Lyon Swamps, subject to
Dower, advertised for sale at the Mills, on the 12th July
last, was postponed for the want of bidders till TUESDAY,
the 11th September next, 2½ o'clock, P. M., at the Court
House in Wilmington, when and where it will take place
upon the terms before advert sed.

P. MURPHY, Adm'r C. T. A.
Aug. 16, 1860.

51-ts

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ONSLOW COUNTY.

STHE UNDERSIGNED. as Executor of the last Will and render himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime

> F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal.)
> I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me at my Plantation alive, or Fifty for his head.
>
> Aug. 9, 1860—50-tf JAS. P. MOORE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS information bath this day been made to us,
James Garrason and John F. Moore, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath
of William L. Moore, that CHABLES, a slave of light complexion, of common size, very likely and aged about 30 years, the property of said William L. Moore, has run away and lays out and is committing depradations, and is now perhaps on his way towards Pittsboro', and will probably stop in Brunswick and Bladen Counties on his way thither. These, therefore, are to command the said Charles, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said owner, or some other person. And we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places in New Hanover County; and we warn said slave if he do not immediately surrender himself as offeresid, it shall not more here. ately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may b lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, withou

Given under our hands and seals, the 23d day of July, 1860.

JAMES GARRASON, J. P., [SEAL.]

\$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID by the subscriber for the apprehension of the above legro if delivered to me, dead or alive,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned by the cash of T ss and Farming purposes. There are about 175 Acres of cared Land—75 of which are fresh. Also, a tract of 450 trees, heavily timbered, of clay foundation, every acre susptible of cultivation, and suited especially to raising Cota, will be sold on accommodating terms to persons making rly application to

EDWARD McCALLUM,

Gilopolis P. O. N. C.

Gilopolis P. O. N. C.

Will be sold on accommodating terms to persons making rly application to

EDWARD McCALLUM,

Gilopolis P. O. N. C.

North Carolina, to require him, the sold plant forther trees. of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of at the Coort House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860.

JAS. F. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. s.]

Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; ranaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive. H. A. COLVIN. for him, dead or alive. May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

Rewards.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Isli ward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.

Aug. 2, 1860.—49 tf JERE. J. KING.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership
in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and
style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of
buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest
cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they
will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND. JAMES G. COLEMAN. August 1st, 1859. PAINTS—

PAINTS—

PURE WHITE LEAD;

"Snow White Zinc;
"White Gless Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholeale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. ROBINSON & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business. All business entrusted to tkeir care will receive

NOTICE.

THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish';
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
500 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown; 10 "Spanish Brown;
5 "Venetian Red;
5 "Yellow Ochre; 5 " Linseed Oil; 5 " Lard Oil; 5 "Lard Oil;
2 "Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale
W. H. LIPPITT,
Devogist & Chemist. wholesale and retail, by Oct. 2—5-tf

Bishop Atkinson's Appointmen	nts.	*******
Leaksville	non	st 12th.
Galloway's Chapel,		14th.
Lincolnton,	44	17th.
Shelby,	44	19th.
Rutherfordton,	44	21st.
St. John's, Flat Rock,	66	24th.
Hendersonville,	46	25th.
Calvary Church, Henderson county,	44	26th.
St. Paul's in the Valley,	44	28th.
Asheville, Sept	amh	
Morganton,	cmn	4th.
John's River Chapel	46	7th.
Dnais	44	7th.
Dusir,	44	
Valle Causis,	**	9th.
Linville,		11th.
Grove Chapel,		14th.
Wilkesborough,	"	16th.
Grainn's Chapel,		18th.
Statesville,	66	20th.
Morganton,	44	23rd.
Waynesville,		. 26th.
Webster,	66	27th.
Franklin,	46	28th.
Murphy,	**	30th.
Ralei	ah I	Register.

ERMS OF ADVERTIS Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37 cents per square for each insertion after the first. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIEGUMSTANCES, be admitted.

MESSES. FELTON & PRICE:

Gentlemen :- We have noticed that you have copied from the "Raleigh Standard" what you have appropriately denominated "a remarkable document or manifesto," which has emanated from a highly respectable citizen of Guilford, "by virtue of my (his) appointment as a member of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party."

Waiving the authority from whence Mr. Dick derives his right to issue this call for a Convention of the Douglas Democracy of North Carolina, and passing by the unauthorized and ill-timed impression sought to be made by "Yancey secessionists," we come directly to the impropriety, as well as the impolicy, of any such movement as he now seeks to inaugurate.

The friends of Judge Douglas in this State cannot, at least they ought not, to shut their eyes to the fact, that at a crisis like the present, the first consideration with every Southern man, (we use the term Southern man, for this is pre-eminently a Southern question) should be to sacrifice all minor differences, all preference for men, in

order that the South should be a unit in purpose. They are not called upon to sacrifice any principle in going for the Southern ticket, unless it be, (and we cannot do them the injustice even to harbor such a thought) that they affirm, with Judge Douglas, that " the people of a Territory can by lawful means exclude slavery before it becomes a State, and no matter what may be the decision of the Supreme Court on that abstract question, still the right of the people of the Territories

to make a slave Territory is perfect and complete." No, we cannot, we will not, even intimate that any of them indorse the above Squatter Sovereign heresy, for we know many of the leaders of the Douglas party too well even to insinuate as much; they are too high toned, too chivalrous, and too much imbued with the true Southern sentiments, to give in to such political

Why then, stand aloof from the Breckinridge ticket, and waste their energies, and probably lose that proud position that many of them have occupied in fighting the battles of Democracy, and breasting the storm of fanaticism, whether it came in the open guise of an enemy, or under the horrid and insidious approaches of friend. What principle, either great or small, do the Douglas part of North Carolina sacrifice in the support of the

Southern ticket? None whatever, for, if we understand them, they hold upon this vital question the sentiments of the Southern candidate. True, they complain that gross injustice has been done to their favorite by the Southern delegates in Con-

vention; that a determination was fixed upon, by a few

ruling spirits of the South, not to take him. Grant all that is here demanded, will they dare deny that tenfold grosser injustice would have been done the South, had he been forced upon them with his construction of territorial rights. Would not his nomination, under all the circumstances by which it was pressed, acall the reason have been an endorsement by the South of the very doc-trines combatted? Would not "non-intervention," as explained by Judge Douglas, be a virtual degradation of Southern equality, to say nothing of Southern honor? If it would, then, we ask, why attempt to stir up a hopeless opposition to the recommendation of the seceding delegates at Baltimore, for extremely hopeless must it be, when the entire Democratic presses of the State, backed by at least nine-tenths of the Democracy thereof, have endorsed their recommendation. Do the Douglas party not know that, as a party in this State, we have nothing to gain, but much to lose, by an internecine political warfare among ourselves, and that by splitting our people into factions, we are more apt to be shorn of the essential strength necessary to carry out measures identified with the best interests of the State?

You cannot, you must not, suppose, in the language of the Wilmington Journal, "that the great majority of the delegates from this State to Charleston and Baltimore—the electoral ticket, chosen by the party of the State, or the Districts respectively—the Democratic press—the Democratic candidate for Governor—the Democratic delegation in Congress—all are wrong, and are awed by dictation from the administration at Washington City on the one hand, or the 'Yancey secession-ists' on the other."

you have preferred the charge, we have only to say, that it shall not at present draw forth any unkind remark.

We say, then, to the friends of Judge Douglas, you can unite with us in the support of Breckinridge and Lane, but that we cannot, for the reasons given, come to the support of Judge Douglas, for his territorial sovereignty has placed a wide, as well as impassable, gulf be-

Not so, however, with you, for if we understand even the position you now occupy, you are still with us up-on this question; and that for the reason that you are in reality "of us;" but how long you will remain so, will depend entirely upon the course you pursue in this, our trying emergency; for, rest fully assured, the Democracy of North Carolina will hold to a rigid responsibility the inauguration of a step so perfectly uncalled for, and so replete with mischief to a common party.

DAMAGED BY FLOOD .- On last Tuesday the Railroad Truss at Black Creek, about 18 miles north of this place was swept away by a flood, or so far damaged as to render the passage by the cars impossible.

The six o'clock, P. M. Train Northward, was stopped on this side of the creek, and had to return to town, where it arrived about 9 o'clock. Yesterday morning the train which should have started from here before

Fortunately the breach in the truss was detected in time to prevent any disastrous consequences, beyond what the Road has sustained. The Chief Engineer, Capt. Fremont, was on the spot yesterday morning, with a force adequate to the emergency, and, by his accustomed energy, will soon repair

o'clock, left about 10—with the through passengers of the preceding evening, who had spent the night in the

mails or passengers, which, on their arrival, are transported over the truss in hand cars. We have heard no estimate of the loss which the Company will sustain, but it cannot be very considerable. Goldsboro' Rough Notes. AN ENERGETIC AND SUCCESSFUL TELEGRAPHIC AGENT.

Meantime there will be little or no detention of the

\*\* 30th.

\*\*Raleigh Register.

\*\*Raleigh Register.\*\*

\*\*Pihe Supreme Court now in session at Morganton, have granted license to the following gentlemen to practice law:

\*\*The Attention Successful Telegraphic Agent. A large portion of the telegraphic correspondence in English papers is headed "By Reuter's Telegrams." I'm London Dispatch thus answers the question, "Who is Mr. Reuter?"

of the Acts of the

#### FOR PRESIDENT, Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. OF KENTUCKY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE\_PRESIDENT. For the State at Large:

OF OREGON.

ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM. ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts: JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford. WM. R. RODMAN, of Beaufort. WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

NEW COTTON .- The first bale of new Cotton brought here this season, arrived last evening by the Wilming ton & Manchester Railroad. It was raised by Gen. W Evans, of Marion, S. C., and consigned to W. W. Peirce, Esq. This morning it was offered upon market by Mr. Geo. O. Van Amringe, broker, and purchased by Mr. A. H. VanBokkelen, at 121/4 cents per lb.; it was classed as good middling. Gen. E. has sent the first bale of new Cotton to this market each season for several years past.

We see by our exchanges, that the President has appointed John A. Parker, Esq., Consul to Lahani. We have not heard whether Mr. P. will accept or not. It is said to be an office of considerable importance and and friendship on the part of the President.

We regret to learn that Samuel Langdon, Esq., a prominent citizen of Brunswick county, died at Smithville on Monday last. Mr. L. was a worthy man, and his death will be sincerely lamented by the whole

CORRECTION.-The name of Robert T. Bradley appears in the printed proceedings of Ashland Lodge A. Y. M., published in our paper a few days ago. should have been Richard T. Bradley.

ALMONDS GROWN IN WILMINGTON .- Mr. Wm. L Pitts placed before us this morning two soft-shell almonds, which grew on a tree in Mrs. Pitts' garden, on Front street. This is the second year the tree has proto show that almonds can be grown in this section of them. Five of the Kiowa tribe were killed and thirteen country. We have not tasted them, but learn that they wounded during the engagement. The two wounded are far preferable to the imported almond.

volume for the present year. It contains much inter- will probably recover. esting reading and valuable information; also the por-

The schr. Araminta, from Ruatan, the 9th inst., promise to protect it. arrived at New Orleans on the 20th inst. She brings the crew of the schooner Clifton, one of the vessels com- at New Orleans. posing Gen. Walker's expedition, which was captured by the British authorities at Belize, Honduras. Gen. Walker has effected a landing at Truxillo, a seaport town of Central America, and capital of a department in the Carribian Sea, and the Mosquito frontier. It is located in lat. 15.55, long. 85.59, and its harbor is in the Bay of Trujillo, (or Truxillo,) and is defended by several forts. Walker took the town after a very feeble resistance, only one gun being fired by the troops who garrisoned it. Two of his men, however, were wounded. There is great excitement throughout Central America in consequence of this new movement of the Fil-So says a dispatch to the Charleston Cou-

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS .- In some States they have laws for registering of marriages, births and deaths. Such a law has been passed in Pennsylvania, as yet it does not seem to work as well as it should. but it is expected that the main defects will be remedied by the late law on the subject. For our part we are unable to understand why a similar law does not exist in every State. Why not in our own State? According to our notion, a record of such events would be of incalculable value to heads of families, because this record is to be kept for all time, and when any dispute arises about the age of a person, a reference to the book will give the desired information, without any chance of

We regret to learn from the Goldsboro' Rough Notes, that "the Methodist Church at Kinston was consumed last Saturday evening, about twilight, by lightning. It was a neat edifice, built but a few years ago the 13th inst., and reports that in a skirmish with the at a cost of upwards of \$2500. A new bell was pur- Camanches, two Indians were killed by the troops and chased not long since, costing upwards of \$250, which of nearly or quite \$3,000. We havn't learned whether the Indians is expected, and a general Indian war is an-

TEXAS .- The report that the principal hotel and all the business houses, except one, of the town of Henderson, Texas, have been destroyed by fire is confirmed.-

Flourney, the Democratic candidate on the Breckinridge ticket for Attorney General, is ahead, and will doubtless be elected by a large majority.

RECEIVED,-The North Carolina Journal of Educa-

The North Carolina University Magazine for August contains the portrait of Hon. A. D. Murphy, on steel, by Sartain. Also, a Biographical sketch of the same written by Hon. Wm. A. Graham. This Magazine is well printed, and its pages are generally filled with interesting matter. It should be well patronized, as no doubt

Advices from Denver city to the 11th inst. have been received. The first U.S. mail to Denver arrived out on the 10th inst., causing general rejoicing.

The quartz mills were working successfully, many of them yielding from \$75 to \$100 per day. Business at Denver continued dull.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 9th inst. state that Miramon was retreating, followed by the liberals. The Miramon government refuses to accede to the demands of the Spanish Minister, regarding the Spanish

The statements of the sufferings of the people in Kansas from drought is believed to be greatly exaggerated. Although the drought has been very severe in terest." some portions of the Territory, yet it is believed that all sections have a fair prospect of a sufficiency for home

NEW COTTON AT MOBILE .- One hundred and twenty bales new cotton had been received at Mobile, up to of the recent vote for Governor in this State from all

The Douglas convention of Mississippi met at Grenada on the 15th inst., and nominated a full electoral ticket.

Orleans, state that a cargo of 260 [coolies had arrived at Havana. The sugar market was firm at 81/2 rials.

next Congress. He will serve out his present term.

Union of Bell and Douglasites in New York. The National Intelligencer of the 18th inst. says :-

"The Douglas State Convention, [held at Syracuse last week,] after a session of two days, closed its labors harmoniously in the afternoon of the 16th instant by committee for the town of Wilmington, N. C., in 1774, 1775, and 1776—printed from the origmoniously in the afternoon of the 16th instant, by nom- inal record." inating an electoral ticket satisfactory to the Bell and Everett General Committee in session at the same place. The Presidential Electors for the State at large are Reuben H. Walworth and Heman J. Redfield, and of Congress, then recently assembled at Philadelphia, had the thirty-three district electors ten are old-line Whigs, of well-known character. The ticket was applauded ve hemently when it was read to the Convention, and was adopted unanimously. The Bell and Everett conference committee were invited to take seats on the floor of the Convention."

The following are the names of those Know-Nothings who have been placed on the Douglas Electoral ticket: Wm. Kent, James Kid, James M. Pulver, Lorenzo Burrows, Chas. H. Carroll, D. B. St. John, Henry H. Ross, Miles H. French, Jas. De P. Ogden, Edw. Huntington.-N. Y. Day Book.

Virginia. The Breckinridge Convention, held at Charlottesville ast week, appointed Senators Hunter and Mason, Ex-Governor Wise, and Mesers. Smith and Russell, as Electors. It is understood, we believe, that Messrs. Wise and Hunter intend canvassing the State. The Breckinridge Committee were unable to make any compromise with the Douglas party; and hence both Conventions formed electoral tickets. Senator Mason declared in his speech that the path marked out by Douglas leads directly to the abolition camp. There are now three tickets for President before the people of Virginia. The Breckinridge Convention passed the following resolu-

"Resolved, That the Democratic State electors quite desirable on many accounts. We feel certain Mr. ginia should vote for Breckinridge and Lane, if i y so doing they can be elected to the offices for which they have been nominated; but, should it be ascertained that there is no election by the people, then they shall cast the vote of the State for Breckinridge and Lane, if by so doing it will place Breckinridge before the House of Representatives as one of the three highest to be voted for as President, or Lane before the Senate as one of the two highest to be voted for for Vice President; but if by so voting neither of the said results can be reached, then the said electors shall vote in their election as a unit, so as, if possible, to prevent the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. Their election, in the opinon of this convention, being the way to the most certain and immediate disruption of our noble and cherished Union,

> The Pike's Peak Express from Denver City ar- age !- Richmond Dispatch. rived at St. Joseph's on the 4th, with dates to the 7th

The United States troops from Forts Kearney and on the 24th of July. The troops demanded that the In- nia. dians should deliver up those who had committed the duced fruit, and, although the quantity is small, it goes late outrages, and on their refusal to do so they attacked were left at Bent's Fort, and proceeded down the Arkansas river; but Bent, fearing an attack, sent a mes-The Eclectic Magazine for September has been senger to recall the troops. The messenger was attackreceived at this office—a very interesting number. The ed and scalped by the Indians, who left him, supposing editor says that the present number begins the third he was dead; but he managed to return to the fort, and

traits of the three great English Reformers of historical Fort, and fearing trouble, released the wounded prisonrenown, and a well-engraved portrait of Thackeray, well ers. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, who were lately known in the literary world. All on steel, by Sartain. in Denver city, are now encamped around the fort, and

Havana dates to the 8th inst. have been received | Salt Lake, and threatened with vengeance.

bile, has been lost. Her crew and passengers were saved. The steamer Clyde, at Havana, brings Vera Cruz

The latest advices state that Miramon was surrounded by Leon. Gen. Robles has abandaned Jalapa. The principal towns are rising and pronouncing for the Liberals. The Spanish minister threatens to bombard

Havana continues healthy. Sugar was buoyant and molasses quiet.

The Poney Express, with California dates to the 5th inst. has arrived at St. Josephs. Hong Kong dates to the 15th June had reached San Francisco. The preparations of the allies had been delayed by casualties to the transports. One English and one Freuch steam transport had been wrecked. One French transport was laid up for repairs, and another had caught fire and been scuttled.

The imperial troops invested Nankin, the headquarsubmission, but the rebels assumed the offensive, and routed the imperialists, and were besieging the remainder of the force. The panic in Shanghai was so intense that the people were relieved by the English and French Ministers taking possession.

The advices from California are uninteresting. Senators Gwin and Latham had arrived home.

The Santa Fe Mail arrived at Independence on several wounded. The Indian depredations are continued was also consumed, causing a loss to the congregation Fort Union is to be reinforced. Another battle with ticipated. Bent's Fort is threatened with an Indian at-

The command of Major Rufus, on the Pacos, it is said. has had a battle with the Camanches, but with what result is not known. Lieut. Frank commanded the troops in the skirmish mentioned above. The Indians are becoming so bold now as to attack the trains. Mr. Harper had 113 head of cattle run off in daylight, and is now left to make his way in with two yoke of tion for August has been received. It contains much are attempting to follow the Indians, to the best of their ability, but they are too wary for them.

> THE COOLEY SLAVE TRADE.—The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Courier under date of the 19th inst., says:

" An official document of unusual interest and importance has appeared to-day. It is a response by the government to the proposition of Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave Trade on the coast of Cuba, and the substitution of the Coolie system. Decided dissent is given by our government to this proposal, and Great Britain is forcibly reminded that she is bound by honor and good faith, as well as by treaty and subsidy from Spain, to prevent the slave traffic on the coast of Cuba; while the Spanish government complains when our cruisers enter Cuban waters even, and recently protested against it. The President considers the Coolie trade a horrible species of traffic, and one that if introduced into the United States would not only corrupt Christianity itself, but would compete with and depreciate the value of white labor in the Northern States. The document is long and will be read with in-

John Thorn, a respectable citizen of Wake Co. was killed on the 14th inst., by the falling of a tree.

We have received official or otherwise reliable return the counties except Polk. Omitting this county the

For Ellis. 53,044

Ellis' majority, 6.074

Among other curious matters, we observe that horseracing, billiard tables, balls and dancing at public houses, occupied the attention of the committee. Having admonished sundry offenders that the Continental agreed, among other things, for themselves and their constituents, to "discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially all horse-racing and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of shows and plays, and other expensive diversions and entertainments," the committee remark:

ons and entertainments, the country.

'As a friend to your country, we have no doubt but you till readily relinquish an amusement that, however laudable will readily relinquish an amusement that, however laudable in other respects, is certainly attended with considerable expense and even destructive to many individuals; and may expense and even destructive to many hardwars; wery justly be condemned at a time when frugality should be one of our leading virtues. We shall only add, that nothing will so effectually tend to convince the British Parliament that we are in earnest in our opposition to their measures, as a voluntary relinquishment of our favorite amusements. Those who will take the trouble of making observations on mankind, must soon be convinced that the people who abandon their pleasure for the public good, are not to be biased by any other consideration. Many will cheerfully give up part of their property to secure the remainder that the property to be a sufficiently appropriate the security of the s

He only is the determined patriot who willingly sacrifices his pleasures on the altar of freedom." This shows the spirit that worked out the American Revolution; a spirit not alone of chivalry and valor, but, of what is more rare and difficult, of self-denial and self-What a grand moral spectacle a people not only offering up their lives, but freely sacricing their daily and personal comforts and amusements. We give another extract, which exhibits in a striking light the lotty and sublime disinter stedness of these Revolution-

ary worthies: ary worthes:

"This Committee having taken into consideration an act of the British Parliament for restraining the trade of the Colonies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on the Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to Great Britain, Ireland and the British Indies, which is to take place this day; it is "Resolved, unanimously, That the exception of this Colony, and some others, out of the said act, is a base and mean artifice to adduce them into a description of the commean artifice, to seduce them into a desertion of the con

on cause of America.
"Resolved, That we will not accept of the advantages insidiously thrown out by the said act, but will adhere strictly to the plans as have been and shall be, entered into by the honorable Continental Congress, so as to keep up perfect unanimity with our sister Colonies." Would that this fraternal and generous spirit now

pervaded the various sections of the country. But what a contrast is the petty and sectional temper which irritates and distracts the land to the great, comprehensive and magnanimous patriotism of the pure, heroic

From California.

By the poney Express we are in possession of San Francisco dates to the 1st inst. It appears that the Reilly had a battle with the Kiowas, near Bent's Fort, Douglas party are determined to rule or ruin in Califor-

> A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee was held at San Francisco on the 30th and 31st .-A long discussion ensued on nominating only one electoral ticket, which resulted in a split; twenty-six being for Breckinridge and ten for Douglas. Both wings have called nominating conventions, and both published addresses to the democrats. A Bell and Everett convention is also to be held. A Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting was held in San Francisco on Saturday evening. It was called as a democratic ratification meeting, and the Douglas men attended in such numbers as to be able to vote down all the ratifying resolutions. Of the sixteen of the State Senators who hold over, and will vote for Mr. Gwin's successor at the next meeting of the legislature, six are known to be Douglas men, and several others are non-committal.

Gen. Shields arrived at San Francisco on the 31st. One hundred seceding Mormons have arrived at Carson Valley. They were pursued by the Saints from

Death of a Prominent Citizen. We were startled yesterday afternoon by the painful telligence from Mexico. the Gulf of Mexico. The schooner Oregon, from Mo- and unexpected announcement that Hon. WILLIAM H. Washington had passed from time to eternity. We dates to the 2d inst. Miramon's army has been routed not even heard of his being confined. He addressed a place.

The steamer C. July and the latest and been distributed in the latest and been of steamer confined. He addressed a place.

The steamer C. July and the latest and been distributed in the latest and been of steamer confined. He addressed a place.

The steamer C. July and the latest and been distributed in the latest and been dincomed and been distributed in the latest and been distributed in ings previous to the election and was taken sick, we learned yesterday, soon after, and had been confined to his residence ever since. He died, we have learned, of a congestive chill. His death will be lamented by all who knew him, for his many good traits of head and

heart have rendered him very popular.

To his amiable lady and only child, the latter now in the far west, who are rendered the one a widow and the other fatherless by this stroke of the great destroyer,

Death, we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

We suppose some one qualified for the task will prepare a suitable obituary notice of the deceased. Newbern Progress, 14th inst.

THE ROPE-WALKERS AT NIAGARA FALLS-Extraordinary Feats.—During the past week they have had two rival rope-wakers at Niagara—Mons. Blondin and Mons. Farini. 'I he Buffalo Republican has the following account of their daring feats:

On Wednesday, at 5 P. M., Blondin started from the American side on a run, and when near the middle of ters of the rebels, and expected soon to reduce them to the rope he coolly sat down upon it, and having fastened his balance pole to the guys, he went through some of his intrepid performances, standing upon his head, lay-ing down upon the rope, passing hand over hand, foot over foot, &c., after which he returned on a quick run to the American side, where he was greeted with cheers that reverberated above the sound of the rushing water below. After having his feet encumbered with peach baskets, and being chained from head to foot, he again started for the Canada side. Having reached the centre of the rope he again stood on his head, and elevated the peach baskets between heaven and earth-or rather, the apids beneath. After a little delay, Blondin, attired as French cook, made his appearance, and after having a cook stove strapped to his back, balance pole in hand, he started on his return to the United States; having reached the centre of his cobweb he sat down, and unstrapping his stove, made a fire, and proceeded to cook an omelette, after doing which, and picking up his cooking utensils, he proceeded on his journey and landed in

Farini has stretched his rope and built his enclosures a few rods from the Cataract House, just below the Gas works, on each side of the river.

Farini appeared at the American end of his rope at 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday. He is a man of about 35 years of age, apparently not very athletic. His pole was about 30 feet long, tipped at the ends with metal, and so slender that it bent in the form of a bow when he lifted cattle to the wagon. The troops under Major Sedgwick it. On his feet were Inbia rubber shoes, and on his hands lilac kid gloves. As he stepped upon the rope, it became evident that if he crossed the rope he would do it at fearful risk. His step was uncertain, and his pole bent so that the ends were constantly in the guys. This necessarily made his progress very slow. A short distance from the shore he lashed his pole and stood on his head, and repeated the same feat several times during his transit.

About midway of the cable a small rope was let down to the "Maid of the Mist," and pulled up, with two larger ones attached, which, being fastened to the cable, Farini went down on them to the boat, not head first,

where, officially, the appointment of Hon. Sylvester Mowry, of New Mexico, to be commissioner to run and mark the lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of California, according to the act of May 26, 1860. No more felicitous selection to fill this important post could well have been made. Mr. Mowry's qualifications as a graduate of West Point, and his experience in the country into which he will be called in the fulfilment of the duties of this office, render him peculiarly fitted for their execution in the most satisfacpeculiarly fitted for their execution in the most satisfac-tory manner. We congratulate the Government and the State of California upon having secured the services of so able and accomplished a gentleman. Washington Constitution.

TALC.—A mountain of pure tale exists in Cherokee county, N. C., west of Murphy. It is termed the "French Chalk" by tailors, who use it as a substitute for chalk. It is now extensionly and it also substitute for Havana dates to the 13th inst., received at New orleans, state that a cargo of 260 (coolies had arrived the Havana. The sugar market was firm at 8½ rials.

The sugar market was firm at 8½ rials.

Speaker Pennington declines a re-election to the lext Congress. He will serve out his present term.

Ellis' majority, 6,074

The aggregate vote is 112,162. Polk will add about to the aggregate vote ever before polled in the state was in 1856, when Gov. Bragg received 57,598, and Mr. Gilmer 44,970 votes, making the aggregate vote expense of transportation would leave no profits to the local vote.—Raleigh Standard.

Ellis' majority, 6,074

The aggregate vote is 112,162. Polk will add about of the fine soaps, and as an anti-frictionist on heavy machinery and wagons and carriages moistened with oil.—In the vicinity of navigation this vast "formation" would be of great value in the arts; but where it is the expense of transportation would leave no profits to the interior of the Interior of the Interior of the Interior of the Navy; John Hills (Colfax, Postmaster) and Mr. Gilmer 44,970 votes, making the aggregate vote and wagons and carriages moistened with oil.—In the vicinity of navigation this vast "formation" would be of great value in the arts; but where it is the expense of transportation would leave no profits to the interior of the Interior of the Interior of the Navy; John Hills (Colfax, Postmaster) and Mr. Gilmer 44,970 votes, making the aggregate vote and mr. Gilmer 44,970 votes, making the aggregate vote and wagons and carriages moistened with oil.—In the vicinity of navigation this vast "formation" would be of great value in the aggregate vote expense of transportation would leave no profits to the Navy; John Hills (Colfax, Postmaster) and Mr. Gilmer 44,970 votes, making the aggregate vote and wagons and carriages moistened with oil.—In the vicinity of navigation this vast "formation" of the interior of

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22d, 1860. An arrival at this port from Ruatan, states that Walker has captured the town of Truxillo, with two

New York Markets. New York, August 22, 1860. [At the close yesterday.]

Cotton firm. Flour market unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given. Wheat quiet. Corn active. Rice quiet at 45% a 43% cents. Rosin steady .-Tar quiet.

ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW. The Steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow with dates o the 8th instant, arrived off Cape Race on the night of the 17th. She also brings Liverpool dates via Queenstown to the 9th, being two days later.

The cotton market was firm. The despatches received state that Naples was quiet the latest advices by telegraph.

Nothing later has been received with regard to the ovements of Garibaldi.

The British House of Commons has passed the bill malgamating the European and Native armies in India. The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at Queenstown on the 7th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA. HALIFAX, Aug. 21, 1860. The steamer Arabia brings European dates to the Ith. The political news is of little interest.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11th, 1860. Cotton-Sales for the week 82,000 bales. There was large speculative enquiry, and the market closed steady and firm. Fair Orleans 736d., Middling Orleans 6d.; Fair Uplands 63/d., Middling Uplands 5 9-16d.

Flour firm, and fair qualities have slightly improved. Wheat firm. Corn quiet. Provisions dull, and sales unimportant. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Rice steady. Rosin steady at 4s. 2d. Spirits Turpentine steady.-Consols 931/8 a 931/4.

Later from Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20 .- The steam ship Austin, Capt. Forbes, from Brazos Santiago, with Vera Cruz dates to the 17th inst., and \$380,000 in specie, arrived o-day. Her advices report that quiet prevailed at Zuazna has been killed in a recent engagement. daurri has been defeated by Gen. Armbesi.

Later from Havana. NEW ORLEANS, August 20 .- The steam ship Caawba, Capt. Smith, from Havana, with dates to the 7th instant, arrived here to-day. Her advices report he Sugar market dull at 8½ rials. The stock on hand is 260,000 boxes. Molasses is dull. Sterling Exchange is quoted at 13 per cent. premium and Exchange on New York at 2½ per cent. premium.

Protected just the same as other property, all over and everywhere within federal jurisdiction.—New York Day Tork at 2½ per cent. premium.

Fatal Railroad Collision. NEW ORLEANS, August 20 .- A terrible collision occurred yesterday on the Carrolton Railroad, leading rom this city to Lake Pontchatrain. Owing to the fact of the day being Sunday, the cars were crowded with people who had gone out to visit the Lake shore. Three of the passengers were instantly killed, and a large number were badly wounded. The collision is generally at tributed to the culpable negligence of the engineer who has absconded.—Charleston Mercury.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS AND NORTHERN MEXICO.-New Orleans, Aug. 20 .- The steamship Austin, Captain Lawless, which arrived

The revolution in the Northern provinces continued unchecked. Gen. Vidaurri had been attacked while had seen him on the street but a few days before and sleeping. Gen. Zuagua was shot through the head when The right meanwhile dislodged the Neapolitans from his illness had been of such short duration that we had rising from his bed. The most violent scenes had taken

In Texas the insurrectionary plot had been still further developed. A negro woman had been convicted of firing the town of Henderson. A committee of investicognizant of a commigly concocted plot to spread murder and devastation over Texas. These adm created the greatest alarm in the threatened counties.

Charleston Mercury. EUROPE.—We find in our exchanges some additional items of the Arabia's news of the 11th inst. from Liverhe was on his legs again, shouting 'Viua l'Italia!'
"Garibaldi, at the head of the Genoese and

Four hundred arrests had been made at Damascus and the immediate trial and execution of those found guilty of participating in the recent massacres had taken place. The city was tranquil, and the Sultan's authority was returning. Garibaldi was at Messina preparing

for his descent on the main land. The Cunard screw steamship here has been withdrawn until the busy season commences. The Melita

sails tor Halifax September 4th. In the House of Commons Sir C. Wood gave notice of a resolution authorising the Secretary for India to standing unburt in the midst of the iron storm; all the raise a loan of £3,000,000 for the service of the govern- others were killed or wounded. The gun which had ment. Lord Russell explained the position of the question of making Spain one of the great powers. He said that Sweden and perhaps Portugal and Sardinia ought of fifty cavalry for the purpose of retaking the piece.-

State Elections Before November. Elections are to be held in the following States, the times named : California, first Wednesday in September.

Florida, first Monday in October. Georgia, first Monday in October. Indiana, second Tuesday in September. Iowa, second Tuesday in September. Maine, second Tuesday in September. Minnesota, second Tuesday in October. Mississippi, first Monday in October. Ohio, second i'uesday in October. Pennsylvania, second Tuesday in October. South Carolina, second Monday in October. Vermont, first Thursday in September.

ces of this highly popular and much lamented Ministe of Christ took place yesterday at 3 o'clock from the Methodist Church in this place, of which he has served for nearly two years as pastor with the most complete satisfaction to the members and large congregation that gladly waited upon his ministry sabbath after sabbath. Rev. Wm. Closs, the Presiding Elder, officiated on the occasion, who delivered a short, but very interesting and appropriate sermon to a house crowded with the mourners and friends of the deceased. Rev. Mr. Brent is gone. His warning voice will no more be heard in Centenary Church, or elsewhere, but his precept and example will live in the minds of many a waycept and example will live in the minds of many a way-ward son and daughter of the race for many long years to come. His place will be hard to fill for he had very

FUNERAL OF REV. J. H. BRENT.—The funeral serv.

ne but a suitable person assumes its control.

EVERY MAN CARRYING HIS OWN FIRE ENGINE.—At the meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen of Cambridge on Wednesday exening, an order was reported from the Committee on the Fire Department, in layor of purchasing two hundred portable fire engines, and at an expense of \$1,200. The object is to do away with the running of all the engines to a small fire; and if the order is passed these engines will be distributed by the police in different sections of the city. It is to be tried as an experiment, the patentee agrees to take them back if the city is not satisfied with them at the end of the year.

Boston Heruld.

is rumored in political circles, in that city, as co

Resolved, That the organization of a sectional party in the Northern States, founded on the idea of an "irrepressible conflict" between the free and Slave States, and an incompatibility of continuance in the same Confederacy of States, having in the exercise of the vital principle of local self-government different domestic institutions and pledged, if elevated to power, to use the influence and authority of the government in hestility to the rights and interests of a portion of the States, is a movement at war with the peace and stability of the Union, and deserving the reprobation, and active, and combined resistance of all patriotic and conservative citizens.

servative citizens. Resolved, That we recognize the doctrine of the equality of the States, and their equal rights in the Territories, the common property of the Union, and that intervention by Congress to protect and benefit a particular species of property peculiar to a portion of the States, while such protection is denied to all other property, is unequal and unjust, and subversive of the great Democratic principle "non-interference by Congress with Slavery in a State or Territory," and in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and tending to weaken the bonds of Union; and that all threats and conspiracies of disunion to coerce such intervention, or in retaliation for its refusal, and dangerous invasions of the rights of the states and the citizens thereof, and that in such a struggle we will stand by the Union against disunion.

The above resolutions of the Syracuse Convention

The above resolutions of the Syracuse Convention of Douglasites, contain all that they had to say on National politics. The resolutions we print above, when stripped of their verbiage, read thus:—1st—If Lincoln excludes "slave

property" from the Territories, he will give sufficient cause for breaking up the government. 2-If the govcause for breaking up the government. 22 is will ernment gives protection to "slave property," it will strike down the great principle of equal rights, and that strike down the great principle of equal rights, and that where the water was still over 100 fathoms. We did being the vital principle of our institutions, of course, the government will be destroyed.

lantic roll setting into the Bay was so heavy and the What a predicament !—if Lincoln is elected the gov-ernment will be exploded—if Breckinridge is elected it will go to the dogs! These premises duly laid, they propose a remedy—a perfectly safe method—not squatter sovereignty, nor even the "great principle of the Nebraska bili, nothing but the principle of "equal rights," which, duly worked out, will elect Douglas, save the Union and give the offices to the Regency. \* \*

It is declared that half the States only possess a certain species of property, and if that property is protected in the common l'erritories, why then the "equal rights" of the other half of the Union are stricken down and shamefully violated! Or thus-Col. Davis perilled his life and gave his blood for the Territories lately acquired from Mexico, but if, on moving into this Territory, the government should protect his "slave property," it will strike down the rights of Charles Sumner, who owns no "niggers!" But oddly enough, if Lincoln attempts to protect the rights of poor Sumner thus grievously violated, why then the government will be, and ought to that it has been necessary to abandon the cable.

be demolished forthwith! Such is the logic of the learned pundits of the regency, who at last have taken a position on the question they have so long labored to avoid. And what a position forsooth !- equal rights in the Territories-opposition Brownsville. The revolution in Northern Mexico is to the protection of "slave property," because that vioprogressing, and threatens to engulph everything. Gen. lates the rights of those who do not own such property -the nonprotection of the property of Col. Davis, be cause that would be denying "equality" to Charles Sumner and old Josh Giddings, who, instead of owning affiliate with negroes! What a contrast this balderdash presents to the resolutions of the frank, straight-out National Democracy! They declare that this is a government of white men, based on equality, and therefore "slave property" should be, and must be, and shall be,

> Sicily-The Battle of Melazzo. The Presse publishes a letter from M. Alexandre Dumas, describing the engagement at Melazzo, of which he was an eye-witness. The following are extracts:

"At dawn of day all the troops were in movement to attack the Neapolitans, who had come out of the fort and village of Melazzo, which they occupied .-Malenchini commanded the left; Generals Medici and Cosenz the centre; while the right was composed of a few companies only, intended to cover the centre and left wing from a surprise. Garibaldi was in the centre, where the action was expected to be the sharpest. The concealed in reed-bed, half-way between Meri and Melazza. A quarter of an hour later the centre attacked the Neapolitan line, and drove it from its first position. some houses, which they occupied. As the difficulties of the ground prevented reinforcements from arriving, Bosco, with 6,000 men, turned upon the 500 or 600 who had driven him back. The latter were at first obliged to retire before the superior numbers of the enemy; gation was engaged in ferreting out the instigators of the fires. Several seve among reeds and protected by fig trees, so that a charge with the bayonet was impossible. Medici, while advan cing at the head of his men, had a horse killed under him. Cosnez was struck in the neck by a spent ball, and fell; he was for a moment supposed to be mortally wounded, but he was only stunned, and almost instantly

some guides, attempted to take the enemy in the flank. but suddenly came on a gun placed in the centre of the road, and which he determined to attack. When within twenty paces, the cannon, loaded with grape, was fired by the King's troops. The effect was terrible; only five or six men remained standing. Garibaldi had part of his boot and stirrup carried away; his horse was als) wounded, and he was compelled to alight. Ma-jor Breda and his trumpeter were killed by his side; Misori's horse fell dead under him; Statella was left done all this mischief was taken soon after. Then the Neapolitan infantry opened and gave passage to a charge also to be added, considering that a concert of the powers had materially tended to preserve the peace of Eufer, threw themselves to the sides of the road instead of receiving their bayonets. The cavalry came like a whirl-

wind, the Sicilians firing from both sides. "Thus assailed both right and left, the commander of the Neapolitan cavalry stopped, and wanted to turn back, but found the passage barred by Gen. Garibaldi, Misori, Statella, and five or six men. The General seized the officer's bridle and cried out "Surrender!" The officer replied with a blow of his sabre, which Garibaldi parried, and by a back-stroke cut the officer's cheek open. The latter fell from his horse. Meanwhile, three or four sabres were raised against the General, who wounded one of the assailants with a thrust of his sabre, while Misori killed two others and the horse of a third with his revolver. Statella brought down one antagonist, while another, who sprung at Misori's throat, was killed by the fourth shot of his revolver. While this struggle was drawing to a close, Garibaldi rallied his scattered men, charged with them, and either took or killed the rest of the fifty horsemen. Seconded by his centre, he next charged the Neapolitans, Bavarians, and Swiss with the bayonet. The Neapolitans fled at once, but the Bavarians and Swiss made a short stand before they gave way. This decided the fate of the day."

CERTAIN CURE FOR IN-GROWING NAILS .- It is stated by a correspondent that cauterization by hot tallow is an mediate cure for in-growing nails. He says:
"The patient on whom I first tried this was a young

lady who had been unable to put on a shoe for several months, and decidedly the worse case I have ever seen cept and example will live in the minds of many a wayger ones attached, which, being fastened to the cable,
Farini went down on them to the boat, not head first,
as announced, but in the orthodox style. He returned
in the same unannounced style. He was forty-eight
minutes in crossing. Blondin walks on the 20th, and
on that occasion will carry a man on his back from
shore to shore.

These exploits will answer very well to amuse the
people for a while, at least until Blondin succeeds in
killing himself, and then all will be over, and but little
said or cared for the intrepid Blondin.

Appointment of Me. Mowry.—We announce elsewhere, officially, the appointment of Hon. Sylvester
Mowry of New Mexice to be commissioned to the cable,
ward soon and daughter of the race for many long years
to come. His place will be hard to fill for he had very
as an nounced, but in the orthodox style. He returned
in the same unannounced style. He was forty-eight
occasion will for he had very
sever duels in the North Carolina Conference as a
swollen, and extremely tender and painful. My mode
of proceeding twas this: I put a very small piece of
tallow into a spoon and heated it over a lamp until it
became very hot, and dropped two or three drops between the nail and granulations. The effect was almost
tween the nail and granulations. Pain and tenderness were at once relieved,
and in a few days the granulations of the nail exposed so as to admit being pared away
the diseased parts dry and destitute of feeling, and the edge
of the nail exposed so as to admit being pared away
The Citizen will not, however, be discontinued, whether
a purchaser be found or not; and we shall see that no
one but a suitable person assumes its control. repeatedly since, with the most satisfactory results. The operation causes but little if any pain if the tallow is properly heated. A repetition might in some cases be necessary, although I never met with a case that did not yield to one application. Admitting the theory of Dr. Lorinrer to be correct, the modus operands is very plainly to be seen. The liquid cautery insinuates itself in every interstice under the nail, accomplishing in one minute, without pain, all that can be affected by the painful application of nitrate of silver for several weeks."

ent of the Atlantic Cable C. F. Varley, electrician to the Electric and International and Atlantic Telegraph Company, in his reporto the Chairman and Directors, says:

After repeated attempts to raise the cable by grap-neling in order to test its electrical condition, and with neling in order to test its election, as instructed by the board, we regret having to report that although we have on many occasions been able to raise the bight, and a on board at different times pieces of cable, in all get on board at different times pieces of cable, in all amounting to about seven miles, we have invariably found it broken again a few miles off. The log which Capt. Kell will furnish will give the details of the proceedings in full. The weather up to the 12th of June had been so bad that grapneling operations were impracticable, and even while writing is cold and unset. led, the season here having been unusually late and boisterous. On the 17th of June water was frozen in the pails during the night; the noon following, however was oppressively hot; cold dense fogs and strong wind have been frequent ever since.

Having found it quite impossible to raise the cable, we concluded, after careful consideration, to make a last

but hopeless trial off Break Heart Point, at the mouth of Trinity Bay, and, if unsuccessful, to take the steam er and men to St. John's, to avoid further expense. On July 3d, the steamer sailed from New Pelican at six minutes past 6 o'clock, A. M., and reached Break Heart Point a little before 4 A. M. We grapneled for the cable from about six and a half miles off in 165 fath

not succeed in finding it, and had we done so, the At-

current running out so strong, that we could not possi-bly have raised it to the surface, but coly have deternined its position. It is quite possible that the cable was booked without being perceived by us, owing to the depth of water and to the fact that the cable, especially where laid over stone, is very rotten. At six miles out the bottom consisted of clay, covered by a thin stratum of mud, the same as that off New Pelican. At about four and a half or five miles off the bottom appeared to consist of stones, and

this continued to within one and a half miles of the point, where the water was very deep.

Those portions of the recovered cable that were wrapped with tarred yarn were sound, the tar and hemp hay. ing preserved the iron wire bright and free from rust \_ This will be further reported on when the pieces of recovered cable have been more closely examined. It is with deep regret that we have to informed you

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—We publish this morning, official returns from sixty counties. The vote is comparatively small, and perhaps less, by 50,000, than will be polled in November. It is true, the miserable coalition between the Douglas men and the Opposition defeated McClarty; but November will tell a different

The true Democracy are sometimes beaten, when there is no political principle at stake. But in a great contest, like that for President, they awake from their legarthy, and acheive grand triumphs. So will it be in November, when Kentucky speaks for her "favorite son."—Louisville Courier.

The Massacre in Syria. The Moniteur publishes a correspondence from Constantinople, dated the 18th inst., which states that Fuad Pasha, before leaving for Syria, sent the following message to the Marquis de Lavolette :- " Tell the Ambassador that at the risk of my life, I shall wash out the

stain upon the honor of our army, and that the soldiers will also do their duty."
PARIS, July £0.—The conference on the affairs of Syria, assembled to-day at 2 P. M., for the second time, t the ministry for foreign affairs. In this sitting the French proposal for intervention, which, subject to the acquiescence of the Porte has been accepted by the great powers, was discussed for the first time. It is asserted hat the Turkish Ambassador, following instructions received from Constantinople, claimed essential modifica tion of the project of convention. It is also stated that

England, Austria and Prussia declared themselves ready to send troops to Syria. Paris, July 31.-Lord John Russell has authorized Lord Cowley to sign the convention for regulating the intervention in Syria, on condition that the free acquiescence of the Porte shall have been previously obtained; and it is asserted that Lord Cowley has also been instructed to make the reservation that should Fuad Pasha successfully carry out his present mission, and thus render the dispatch of foreign troops unnecessary, the powers who signed the treaty of Paris in 1856 shall confine themselves to supporting the efforts of the Porte for the complete pacification of Syria by maintaing in the Syrian waters such naval forces as will suffice for

the efficacious protection of the Christians. The embassadors in the conference held yesterday agreed upon drawing up a convention containing but six articles, and adopting the modifications desired by the Porte. As soon as the said modifications shall have been approved by the great powers the conference will

reassemble in order to definitely sign the convention. The Patrie of this evening says: "It is asserted that all the powers agree upon the convention relative to Syria, and that only a few matters of detail, which cannot essentially influence the

question, remain to be settled.' A letter from Damascus to the 12th of July says:-The Rev. Mr. Graham, of the Irish Presbyterian mission, has been murdered in the open streets, while endeavoring to escape from a Moslem house, where he had been hid, to the British consulate. He had a guard of Turkish soldiers with him, but they did nothing towards defending him from the mob.

A letter from Damascus gives a sad account of the outrages by the Druses. The houses of the Christians were pillaged, fired and consumed, amidst the imprecations and yells of the demons, the greatest body of whom were women, boys and girls. It is added: The Government at Damascus has borrowed money

to buy food at the enormous rate of 36 per cent. pe annum. The Russian, Austrian and Belgian Consulates at Damascus are all burnt, and several attempts have been made to burn the French. Up to the latest news the English Consul was safe, but as things are going on I do not think his life is worth much. The church of Terra Santa is burnt, and all the fathers killed. A arge number of persons have taken refuge in the house of Abd el Kader, who has armed about 2,000 of his Mograbins, and promises to protect the Christians to his last drop of blood.

TIMBER FOR SHIP-BUILDING.—We learn from the Philadelphia North American that a paper of much interest was recently read before the Society of Aits, by Mr. Wray, on the subject of timber for ship-building After pointing out the importance of the interests involved in the question, the author drew attention to the small number of timbers which are considered firstclass by the authorities of Lloyd; and although he ap proved generally of the rules adopted by that body, he thought that future experience would enable them large-ly to extend that list. He pointed out the important influence that locality and climate have upon the quality of any particular class of timber, instancing particular-ly the teak, which is so highly esteemed, but the duradility of which is found to vary considerably, according to whether it was grown in high or open land, or in a close, low lying forest. Mr. W. considers that the finest kinds of maghogany are, perhaps, the best timber for ship-building, though too costly to be generally adopted; but good mahogany, of a moderate price, might advantageously enter more largely than it now does into the construction of ships, though its more extended employment would necessarily have to be regulated with judgment and discretion. ment and discretion. For preserving timber from deay and from insects, the following plan is recommended: The wood having been steeped for forty-eight hours in a solution of copper—in the proportion of about two pounds, three ounces and four drachms of sulphate of copper to about one quart of water—must be allowed to dry in the shade, after which wash lightly with lime. If it does not acquire a bluish green color, the operation is to be repeated.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER .- One of his Ves-Seized at Belize.—A letter from Honduras to New York Herald gives some interesting news relative to the movements of General Walker, whose men appear to be arriving at Ruatan or its vicinity in vessely engaged in the fruit trade. Walker is reported to have gone to Swan Island. Part of the cargo of the schooner Clifton, supposed to be connected with the avaelition bed her regard by the these engines will be distributed by the police in different sections of the city. It is to be tried as an experiment, the patentee agrees to take them back if the city is not satisfied with them at the end of the year.

Boston Heruld.

Lincoln's Cabiner.—The Washington Star says it is rumored in political circles, in that city, as coming it broke his right ankle off above the fest knee, fell into ent at Belize on the 26th ult., and decimating the whole population. Honduras had not taken formal possession of the Island of Ruatan at last advices, but the British anthorities had expressed the intention abandoning it on the 30th ult. The inhabitan the island were greatly dissatisfied at the property of the state of the stat

From the Washington Constitution. Bell and Douglas Coalition.\_An Impor-

tant Letter. We desire to direct particular attention to the letter which we copy below. It tells its own story more effecgloan, that the Douglas men are laboring for Bell and the intended Southern democrat must do who seeks the sucof democratic principles.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 3, 1860. DEAR SIR: Will you do the democracy of Tennesse he favor to prepare for publication a synopsis of your teresting speech delivered before the Democratic Cenral Club on Tuesday evening, the 31st ultimo? Very truly, yours,

JOHN A. FISHER, President of the Democratic Central Committee. R. B. SLOAN, Esq.

## REPLY OF MR. SLOAN.

NASHVILLE, August 3, 1860.

MR. JOHN A. FISHER, President Democratic Club: DEAR SIR-Yours of this date received, asking me for a synopsis of the speech I delivered before the Demoore the meeting of the Charleston Convention I was for Mr. Douglas in that meeting were gentlemen who of the Southern States. apported Fillmore in 1856, Hatton in 1857, and Nethrand in 1859—men who had denounced Mr. Douglas as a black-republican king squatter and traitor to the ng Bell and going for Douglas? Were they sincere, salung, as I understood it, as to the best means of sewas to be a State convention, and if deemed expevention met at the State Capitol on the morning aptogether twenty-four delegates from all the over the rights and status of a people already in an une delegates to this great national party's convention?

Resoived, That the national democracy of Tennessee, National Union candidates, Bell and Everett. and that I wanted it introduced to test the fact whether

resolution, and its adoption would ruin everything. s was the first intimation that I had that there were g and they all said it would be impossible to keep sponsible for disunion, should such a calamity ever afflict m from voting on the resolution."

Was I in a joint stock concern in which Bell men nd Douglas men were equally interested, and were we orking for one and the same end? Had the love for one man so far carried us from the true landmarks of demeracy that we were prepared to sell out body and the anguage to the opposition? I went into the Convention good faith; I was working for the elevation of Mr. Boulas, not Mr. Bell, and when I found that the leaders of the novement were working for the sole purious of the sole purious destroying the destroying pase of destroying the democratic party, in aiding Mr. party were working, not for the love of Mr. Douglas, and many brilliant qualities of mind, was so well calculated to revenge; that their efforts were to destroy, not build up the democratic party.

I could not see how y democrat could longer remain with such a faction, the solution of the deceased, and would exhort them to be is a faction working against the democratic party, no purpose in view but its destruction. And I vement are working for the sole and only purpose ing the State of Tennessee to Mr. Bell, and that ave no other earthly object in view save and exheir own political advancement in 1861, by and aid of the Bell men to whom they are now to transfer a portion of the democracy of Ten-There is one other consideration why, in my Douglas democrats should not support him in state. It is evident that the race now being made e friends of Mr. Bell and Mr. Douglas is to split electoral vote so as to get their particular friends House of Representatives. Now, take it for grantit if the election goes into the House who will be ominent candidates. All admit that Lincoln will and it is equally certain that Mr. Breckinridge another, leaving the race for the third place be-Mr. Bell and Mr. Douglas. Now, if the friends Mr. Bell and Mr. Douglas. Now, it the friends by all Druggist.

Douglas persist in dividing the State and giving Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by ral votes, taking the corresponding number from Jouglas's chances, whereas, if given to Mr. Breckit would not affect Mr. Douglas in the least .me argument is good for the balance of the Southites; give them to Mr. Breckinridge, and you n Mr. Bell's chances, at the same time you streng-Mr. Douglas's. But, for the sake of argument suppose that Mr. Bell beats Mr. Breckinridge in , and thereby keeps him from the House of Reatives, what benefit will it be to Mr. Douglas publican members of the House are all pledged

onds of union will be tied ten-fold stronger than bese are the reasons why I, a Douglas democrat, ad battling under the banner of Breckinridge ne, and will be found battling there until the ides ember. Very truly, R. B. SLOAN.

for Mr. Bell in preference to any democrat.

r. Douglas's single State will be powerless of good as he is concerned; the Southern democratic

ales may unite upon him, but they cannot elect, be-

Ase the tied State is between Breckinridge and Bell, Mr. Bell's men would not submit to see it cast for

ouglas. But if the Douglas men will withdrew uglas from the South and let it go as a unit for

Sreckinrioge, a democratie President is bound

elected by a combination of the conservative porthe House of Representatives against the fanati-

ortion, and the split in our party will be healed, and harmony will be restored to the country, and

# MRS. WINSLOW.

Perienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing children teething, which greatly facilitates the of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inwill allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourand relief and health to your infants. See advertisement in another column. feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

MACHIN

NORTH AND SOUTH .- In the midst of that convulsive political agitation which now disturbs our country, we are extremely anxious that our readers should carefully distinguish between the right and the wrong, as they are which we copy below. It tells its own story more effectively than we can tell it, and deals a blow to Douglastively than we can tell it. sm in the writer of the letter, himself a Douglas man, and sacred adherence to the Union, we cannot be in sensible to the fact that danger threatens it; that if the recett, feels himself obliged to come out and denounce constitutional rights of the South are assailed by a intended treason to the democratic cause, as every party sufficiently formidable to subvert them, self-defense will leave the South without an alternative, and secession or submission be the only condition presented by the republican party to the Southern States. The present aspect of political affairs relatively to the republican party, is that of a people driven to extremity in their deliberations and resources, to devise ways and means to resist the impending rule of a remorseless tyrant. Men in the North and men in the South, who differ almost irreconcilably on all great national measures, except that of slavery, feel the necessity of a common union that the representatives of republicanism may be defeated, and the country delivered from the perils of their domination. The tyranny of republicanism has no natural relation to those who desire to secure and wield it. The faction or party who resort to this fanatical agency, do so almost exclusively for the purposes of political power.-To acquire this power a senseless, wanton, wilful crusade is organized against southern institutions and southern for a syluppose of Club for publication. I have no notes of rights; and this wicked thing is set up as a political the argument there used, and can only give you the rea- virtue till its adherents are likely to be sufficiently the area why I am not for Mr. Douglas at this time. Be- numerous to establish it as a political despotism, exacting submission of the Southern States or driving them Mr. Douglas; was even for him after he had received to secession as an alternative, and scattering desolation the nomination of his particular friends at Baltimore, and ruin throughout the land. The contemplation of and to-day would be for him were I satisfied that he was such a result is most deplorable—nay, horrible. And the choice of one-half the democracy of Tennessee. I the possibility of such a thing looms up like a black and was for him because I believed him to be more entitled demoniacal judgment upon a people who, with all the to the nomination than any other contestant, and that elements and means of happiness and prosperity within the objections to him in the South were upon abstract their reach, indulged the lust of political power at the restions. I signed a call for a Douglas meeting to be cost of every other good. Let the issue be what it may, d in Nashville on Saturday, July 21, for the purpose we maintain that the South is not provoking it. There hearing "Col. Carroll and other distinguished speak- is no disposition in all the South to invite disunion. The meeting came off, but lo, and behold, "what secession or any other schism. On the contrary, the a change was here, my countrymen." The principal forbearing spirit of the South will endure until republican domination menaces the ultimate defensive resources

It is proper and just that we should bear in mind the fact that in all this contest the aggression is of the What could it mean? Were they all desertdenied-totally ignored by republicans, but in their inwas there something "behind the curtain" yet to be fatuation they insist on the contrary without one fact to I determined to wait and watch. A Douglas club sustain them. The southern States are waging no warsome forty or fifty members was formed, of which I fare against the North; they are simply defending them mas a member; that club made me a delegate to selves against the policy of the North as directed against convention that was to meet in Nashville on them. From one extremity of the southern States to Saturday, the 28th of July, for the purpose of con- the other you will not find a man who would express a desire that any free State should change its policy and the success of the party in the coming contest. become a slave State. Yet it is a significant fact that the free States are closed territory to the citizen of the dient a State electoral ticket was to be appointed. The South with his slave property, while every slave State is tree to the citizen of the North with his property .red but owing to the slim attendance the conven- This inequality is always existent, and always against adjourned until three o'clock. But again this State | the South; and while this is the case republicanism i fourtention of the national democracy of Tennessee could anxious to acquire power that it may domineer at will

noting in the State, outside of Davidson. Where are equal position in their inter-State relations to the North. When we come to regard the policy of republicanism by are the friends of Mr. Bell here in such numbers? as avowed with respect to the territories of the United by are they so anxious for Mr. Douglas to have a States we become more sensible of the gross inequality nicket in this State? Why do they have such long and it contemplates. What is termed "congressional interminuted consultations with the delegates of this demo- vention" has a widely different meaning as employed by gallic convention? Why do they suggest the names of republicanism and democracy. The republicans insist in their particular localities that will make good upon the right of congressional intervention to exclude louglas electors, and why do the delegates to this na- slavery from the territories; to prohibit it entirely. This democratic convention lend a listening ear to necessarily excludes the southern citizen from the soil of suggestions of their old political enemies? I could find the United States, and which he may have contributed to win by his money, his blood and his valor. The omething was rotten in Denmark." I felt that it was opposite to such "intervention" would be, congressional a Bell movement in disguise, and for the purpose of test- enactment to force slavery into the territories; or literally. ing the truth of my suspicions I drew up the following to exclude those who do not own slaves. But this could to exclude those who do not own slaves. But this could not be. All the South demands is the right to enter place on the 25th of August. For particulars see advertise the territories with slave property, in common with the | ment in another column. to throw their influence in favor of North; there to pursue civil, social and political interests by sectional candidate for the presidency or vice presi- unmolested, and upon equal grounds with the non-slaveicy, are, first, in favor of the election of Stephen A. holder, until the territory assumes the sovereign authoriouglas and H. V. Johnson; and if they cannot effect ty of a State, by the adoption of a constitution and adear object in their election, they are next in favor of mission into the Union. Then, if the vote of the people is prohibitory, and slavery is excluded, the slaveholder Not wishing to present the resolution in person, I must withdraw from the territory or surrender his prowent among the members and told them my suspicions, and that I wanted it introduced to test the fact whether the subject, and is irremediable. Such inequality of personal status necessarily attaches to the slaveholder in Mr. Breckinridge. Their answer was yes; we any country in which slavery is not a national institut want Mr. Breckinridge to carry a single State but tion. But to this inequality the South submits. And ath Carolina. They would not introduce the resolu- if it were not for the incessant and now formidable atbecause they said it would split the party; that tempts of northern fanaticism and political ambition to ewere Bell men enough in the convention to carry assail the rights and privileges which belong to this unequal position, and in fact to subvert them entirely. there would be no whisper of disunion in all the land men in the convention, and I so expressed myself and the harmony of the nation would be undisturbed. the time to the gentlemen with whom I was convers- Is it the North or the South, we ask, who will be re-

#### For the Journal. Tribute of Respect. UNIVERSITY OF N. C.,

PHILANTROPIC HALL. August 18th, 1860. WHEREAS, The death of George M. White has caused up

the nation ?- Baltimore Sun.

the hand of death: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Philanthropic Society, while she bows Resident that the Carroll, Watterson, & Company lament the death of one who, by his generous disposition and many brilliant qualities of mind, was so well calculated

submissive to the decrees of Him whose decisions are always for the best. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the of hesitate to say, and that too without the fear of family of the deceased, to the Raleigh Register, Wilmington contradiction, that the leaders of this Doug-Journal, Fayetteville Observer, and University Magazine, with request for publication.

ARCH'D. McFADYEN,

JOHN D. CURRIE, WM. H. REEVES, Com.

John Quincy Adams. It is in that famous poem, the Siege of Corinth, where Byron records that—
"There was an old man whose hairs were white,

"There was an old man whose hairs were white,
But his veteran arm was full of might."
The famous lines descriptive of this old man have been often quoted as applicable to that intellectual giant of the earlier days of the Republic—John Quincy Adams. Had the hero of Byron's poem lived in these days there would have been no necessity of his recording the fact that "his hairs were white,"—for, like most of the old men of the present day, he would undoubtedly have used Heimstreet's Hair Restorative, which would have restored his hair to all the pristine beauty and natural color of youth.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

all Druggist.
W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
297—lm-daw.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeils. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Fen Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

in the house.

No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Bochester, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, s

For sale in Wilmington by ...
by all Druggists.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va.,
Wholesale Agents. 7. 1860.—207&37-eowly.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!! 32 BBLS. OLD RYE; BOURBON. In store and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO. TO COTTON PLANTERS.

WE ARE PREPARED to furnish you with an extra article of BAGGING and BOPE at the lowest market price. Send in your orders.

W. H. McBABY & CO.

Aug. 10.

GOSHELL 10.

GOSHELL 10.

Aug. 10.

Aug. 10.

Aug. 20th

T. H. McKOY & CO., Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 23d, 1860.

Anguages..... Aug. 17, 1860.

RCH'D SMALL. OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,
Office on Princess Street, first floor of the Journal buildings, Wilmington, N. C.
June 22, 1860.—247&44-tf.

DISSOLUTION. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Foyle & Galloway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.— The business of the late firm will be settled by D. M. Foyles

D. M. FOYLES. CHARLES M. GALLOWAY. Aug., 10th, 1860. 288&51-tf NOTICE.

NOTICE:

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to me, either by note or account, and all persons owing Taxes (on property listed or unlisted) to come forward and settle the same immediately, as I am compelled within the next given to settle even delta due by me as Sheriff sixty days to settle every dollar due by me as Sheriff.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

294&52-tf Office Wil., Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co., 3rd July, 1860. N AND AFTER THURSDAY, the 5th inst., a tri-week ly Train, for the transportation of freight and passen gers, will be run on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Ruther d Railroad, as follows: Jp—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Down—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Arrive Leave. 8:00 a m Bladenboro' Leave. m Wilmington Riverside Northwest | Wilmington | Riverside | 2:20 pm | 8:40 " | Brown Marsh | 8:32 am | Marlville | 3:52 " | Rosindale | 4:43 " | Brown Marsh | 8:32 am | Rosindale | 4:43 " | Brown Marsh | 8:32 am | Rosindale | 9:17 " | Rosindale | 9:17 " | Marlville | 10:13 " | Marlville | 10:13 " | Marlville | 10:13 " | Marlville | 11:45 " | Bladenboro' | 6:10 " | Wilmington | 12:50 " | Wilmington | 12:50 " | Riverside | 11:45 " | Riverside | Riverside | 11:45 " | Riverside | Riversid Fare to and from Wilmington and the following points, as follows: liverside, ......\$0 25 | Rosindale,.....

\$50 REWARD. I WILL GIVE the above reward for the arrest and confinement in any jail, of my boy BEN. Ben is about 27 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark yellow lexion, has large black whiskers, and a slight scar his jaw. Ben was raised in Sampson county, and is no doubt making his way back; he was originally purchased by McArthur, a trader, and sold by him in Ric JOHN DARBY ast Spring. Conwayboro' S. C., Aug. 9th, 1860

North West, 0 50 Brown Marsh, 1 Marlville, 0 90 Bladenboro', 1

July 3d, 1860.-256&45-2m.

JOHN C. MCRAE, Chief Eng.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE! DIRECT IMPORTATION. WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THE BUYERS OF THIS State, that we shall have, about first of September,

A CARGO OF 2,000 BAGS OF COFFEE. Direct from Rio Janeiro, which will be sold at Public Auction, ten days after arrival of vessel, of which due notice will be given. O. G. Aug. 6, 1860.--284-evWt18-50--1stS

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL Prizes in the drawing of August 4th, 1860:

Numbers. Prizes. Numbers. Prizes. Numoers. Prizes.

18,507....\$100,000 2.323...\$30,000 18,641....\$10,000 6,020, 6,165, 7,068, 7,843, 8,985, 10,904, 12,743, 13, 198, 13,229, 14,839, 15,147, 15,514, 15,571, 15,966, 16,037, 16,854, 17,695, 17,806, 18,623, 19,367, 19,765, 20,641, 20,950, 21,030, 21,345, 23,002, 23,131, 24,022, 24,264, 24,359, 25,249, 25,677, 25,756,

29,721—\$1000 each.
Whole Ticket No. 20,950 is held in Lexington, Missouri. August 21

26,645, 27,204, 27,287, 28,113, 28,325, 28,405, 29,327, 29,548

#### THE ONLY PREPARATION HAVING PROOFS SO STRONG AND DIRECT AS TO EXPEL THE DOUBTS OFALL.

TOR STATESMEN, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it, unite in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling to any age, as well as restore. Read the following:

OAK GROVE, S. C., June 24th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restoratives and profess the state of the During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow, causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself, and, as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to

your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe produced a very happy result. Two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence,

which I flatter myself to say, is not a little.
You can publish this, if you think proper.
Yours, very respectfully, M. J. WRIGHT, M. D. Office of the Jeffersonian, Philippi, Va., Dec. 12th, 1858. Dear Sir: I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstance, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer,) has been bald ever since his youth; so much so, that he was

compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have the proper agents. Yours &c... proper agents. Yours, &c., THOMPSON SURGHNOR.

DR. WOOD-Dear Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz. large, medium, and small; the small holds a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Breadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS. DEALERS.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.

> THE EXCITEMENT STILL PREVAILS. TRUNKS, TRUNKS. TRUNKS, TRUNKS,

Aug. 7th, 1860.

TRUNKS,
THE PUBLIC KNOW IT;
THEY SEE IT EVERY DAY;
THAT DECISION CAN'T BE DODGED;
PRICES ARE EXCEEDINGLY LOW;
at the Hat & Cap Emporium,
MYERS & MOORE, 34 Market street, 34 Market street, Aug. 9.

PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN (OR MANIPULATED)

GUANO,

GUANO,

CORN, &c., composed ex-PERUVIAN GUANO, One-half each, containing Ammonia, 8 per ct.—Phosphate Lime 65 per ct., introduced 1856. For sale by W. H. McRARY & CO., Aug. 15.

Sole Agent for Wilmington, H. C. BACON AND LIQUORS.

BACON AND LIQUORS.

LBS. OF FIRST QUALITY North Carolini sale in lots to suit.

50 barrels of Baltimore, white and colored Whiskey, per Schooner T. J. Frasier.

22 barrels into French, Cornac and Apple Brandles.

8 " of Holland Gin,
43 " "Monogabels Old Bro.
Old Superior and Old Nectar Whitkey. For sale at low prices, in lots to suit, and on accommodating terms, at J. WILSON'S GROCERY.

No. 5 Market St., near the wharf.

2500 LBS. M. O. CURED, Haum and and articles, For sale in quantities to RIVE

Ry S. D. Wallace, Esq., on the flat inst., Mr. JOHN H. WRIGHT and RACHAEL E. SCARBOROUGH.
In Wolf Pitt, Onslow county, on Wednesday, 15th inst. at the residence of Mr. Wm. Reece, by Rev. B. J. Pollard Mr. WM. G. WILSON, to Miss ANN HUMPHREY, al of Onslow county.

DIED.

In Baltimore, on the 18th inst., MARY ELIZABETH, in fant daughter of Martin A. and Georgianna Katzenberger aged 11 months and 19 days.

Near Edward's Depot. Miss., on the 16th of July, 1860, after a short illness, Mrs. ELVIRA P. BARLOW, wife of Col. Arthur K. Barlow, formerly of Edgecombe county, N. C., and daughter of John and Dicy Read, in the 32d year of her age. In Fayetteville, on Friday morning last, 17th inst., Mrs. HANNAH MURCHISON. She was born on the 29th February, 1783.

At his residence, in Sampson county, on the 4th inst., Mr.

MARLIN JERNIGAN, in the 67th year of his age, leaving-a
wife and six children to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Newbern, N. C., on the morning of the 16th inst., Rev.

JAMES H. BRENT, aged 36 years.

## Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. Aug. 15—Schr. W. H. Howard, Platt, from Sloop Point to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.
Schr. Volant, Hatsell, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores. Martin; with naval stores.
Schr. T. C. Worrell, Dashiel, from Baltimore, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze. Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to Owen & Yarbrough.
Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to J. M. Clark.
16—Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville, T. C. & B. G. Worth. Schr. Coernine, Willetts, from Philadelphia, to Harriss & Howell; with moze.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

OFF MAIN BAR—Brig Mary McRae and two other Brigs are reported as being off Main Bar last evening.

16—Schr. Emeline, Pigott, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores. rith naval stores. Schr. Virginia Core, Harker, from Newbern, to T. C. & B

i. Worth; with 2000 bushels corn. Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to C. H Robinson & Co.
Brig Ganges, Meady, from Cardiff, Wales, to DeRosse Brown & Co.; with 374 tons iron for W., C. & R. R. R.
Brig Mary McRae, Crocker, from Newport, Eng., to J. &
D. McRae & Co., with 230 tons iron for W., C. & R. R. R.—
On the 7th inst., spoke Schr. King Philip on Grand Banks; with 1800 fish. 17—Schr. Julia Fox, Leaming, from New York, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze. Schr. J. G. Stille, Swain, from Philadelphia, to T. C. & B G. Worth; with mdze. Schr. Myrover, Hughes, from New York, to T. C. & B. ( Schr. Marine, Merrihew, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.; with mdze.
Schr. Ben, Hickman, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.;

Schr. J. A. Bayard, Highbee, from Philadelphia, to Hairiss & Howell; with mdze.

Schr. Frederick William, Cates, from Portland, Me., to W. B. Flanner & Co.; with hay and molasses.
Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage: with naval stores. Schr. J. C. Manson, Hewett, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores. Schr. Home, Way, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Mar tin; with naval stores. Schr. Kate, Dixon, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Marin; with naval stores.

IN BELOW—Brig Planet, from Cardiff, with R R Iron.
17.—Schr. Anna E. Glover, Robinson, from Boston, to T.
C. & B. G. Worth; with ice for J. E. Lippitt.
Schr. Edward Kidder, Harksen, from New York, to J. H.

Flanner; with mdze. Br. Brig Planet, Tooker, from Card ff. Wales, to DeRosse Brown & Co.; with 260 tons iron for W., C. & R. R. R. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Schr. Arab, Slowe, from Hyde county, to DeRosses Brown & Co.; with 2260 bushels corn.
Schr. S. Catharine, Bell, from Hyde county, to J. H. Flaner; with 1380 bushels corn. Schr. W. T. Harriss, Midyett, from Hyde county, to Master; with 1600 bushels corn.

18.—Schr. Telescope. Scarboro, from Yeopim, N. C., to

C. & B. G. Worth. and Schr. Jane N. Barker are reported in below.

Aug. 18—Steamer Enterprise, Jones, from Elizabethtown,
to W. P. Elliott.

Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Swain, from Philadelphla, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.
Brig Martha Kendall, Paddock, from Boston, to Master; with ice to E. B. Dudley.

Brig John Hathaway, Townsend, from Newport, R. I., to Hathaway & Co.; with 50 hhds molasses.

19 - Schr. Jane N. Eaker, Ludlow, from Philadelphia, to J.

H. Flanner; with mdze. Schr. Jonas Smith, Dayton, from New York, to A. D. Ca zaux; with mdze.

Br. Brig Remedy, Bowden, from Cardiff, Wales, to De-Rosset, Brown & Co.; with 220 tons iron for W., C. & R R R.

Brig Vermont, Fargo, from Porto Rico, to Kidder & Marn. 20—Schr. Sidney Price, Godfrey, from Charleston, to O G. Parsley & Co.
OFF MAIN BAR.—Br. Brig Lone Star, from Newport

Eng., with R. R. iron. 20—Schr. Ellen Randall, Davis, from Little River, to D. Schr. Mary A. Pender, Keogh, from Edenton, N. C., to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 2100 bushels corn.
Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville, to T. Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A E. Hall.

Brig Ida McLeod, Reynolds, from Savannah, to Master. Br. Brig Lone Star, McDonald, from Newport, Eng., to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 350 tons iron for W., C. & R. 21—Schr. J. W. Allen, Squires, from Port Lavaca, Texas to T. C. & B. G. Worth. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A

CLEARED. Aug. 16.—Schr. Ned, Henderson, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 1,286 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,518 do. rosin, 40 bags and 11 bbls. dried fruit.

Schr. Emily, Nickerson, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with 1,133 bbls. spirits turpentine, 603 do. rosin, 153 do. Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Johnson, for New York, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 970 bbls. spirits turpentine, 851 do. rosin, 88 do. soap stone, 3 do. wax, 20 bundles paper, 49 do. sheeting, 1 bbl, mdze.

sheeting, 1 bbl, mdze.

Brig Rolling Wave, Swinson, Jor Cuba, by Kidder & Martin; with 150,000 feet lumber.

Schr. George Henry, Fields, for West Indies, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with lumber and naval stores. 17—Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth. Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fay tteville, by A. E. Hall. A. E. Hall.
Schr. David Faust, Moslander, for Philadelphia, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 553 bbls. spirits turpentine, 820 do. rosin, 114 bales yarn, 62 do. sheeting, 16 do. cotton, 2 boxs mdze., 44 tons old iron, 4 boxes, 36 bag and 4 bbls. dried Schr. Neptune's Bride, Gillett, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 432 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,073 do. crude Flanner; with 432 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,073 do. crude turpentine, 420 do. rosin.

Barque Lucy Ann, Carrigan, for Havana, by O. G. Parsley & Co.; with 151,700 feet lumber.

Nor. Brig Prince Albert, Olsen, for Europe, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1,452 bbls. naval stores.

Exports Schr. Geo. Henry, cld. for West Indies: 32,000 ft. lumber, 2 masts, 10 bbls. tar, 10 do. pitch, 100 bushels corn, 10,000 staves. 18—Steamship Parkersburg, Powell, for New York, by S. A. Keith; with naval stores, &c. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A E. Hall. Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, for Averysboro', by Owen & Yarbrough. 20—Steamer Chatham, McRae, for Fayetteville, by C. H. Robinson & Co.

Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & Schr. Sarah Cullen, Cullen, for New York, by T. C. & B. Schr. Sarah Cullen, Cullen, for New York, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 2,136 bbls. rosin.

Exports Steamship Parkersburg, cld. 18th for N. York: 500 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,800 do. rosin, 10 do. wax, 15 do. potatoes, 25 bales yarn, 2 do. cotton, 50 bbls. and 50 bags dried fruit, 10 boxes and 1 bbl. mdze.

21.—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.
Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin.
Schr. Kate Merrill, Morris, for Salem, Mass., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 2585 bbls. rosin.
Schr. E. W. Brown, Burton, for New York, by A. D. Cazanx; with 1623 bbls. rosin.
27—Schr. Ellen Randall, Davis, for Little River, by D. A.

Schr. Sea Bird, Smith, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 186 bbls. spts. turpt., 1104 do. rosin, 263 do. crude turpt., 2 tos. wax. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

ELL, will leave New York and Wilmington on Wilmington for New York.

New York for Wilmington.

Wilmington for New York.

Information, apply to

E. A. KEITH, Agent,

Wilmington, N. C.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 86 West street, New York. y, ... 15th, ... ... y, ... 15th, ... ... y, ... 22d, ... ... y, ... 29th, ... ... July 14th, 1860.

HAMB, A LL SIZES OF OVAL FRANCES on hand as alle by C. POLVOGT, June 5. Corner Front & Brincess and and for

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current present the wholesale price rates have to be paid.

ERSWAI, # B .. 33 @

P 100 Bs. - 5 50 @ 6 00 BEICKS, PM. . 6 00 @12 00 BARRELS, Spirits Turp,
2nd hand...1 25 @
New..... 2 00 @
CANDLES, 2 D. NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, 2 280 lbs Tallow.....16 @ Adamantine...20 @ \*Virgin....0 00 Yellow dip..0 00 Sperm ..... OFFEE, & D. Java......17 Laguayra....14 St. Domingo 131 Corron, 19 ib.
ord. to mid'g... 0 @
strict mid'g... 00 @
good mid'g... 00 @ 10 Spirits Turp.,

gallon...37 @
Varnish, ggal.26 @ 17

DOMESTICS,
Sheeting, #yd. 8 @
Yarn, # b....194@
Eegs, # doz.... 20 @
Frathers, # b. 45 @ PEA NUTS, bush0 00 POTATOES, Sweet, \$\begin{align\*} \text{bush. 00 @ 1} \\
\text{Irish, do.,. 00 @ 1} \\
\text{do. }\delta \text{bbl.,.3 00 @ 3} \end{align\*} .7 00 @ Mullets ..... 7 00 @ 8 50 Mac'rel.No.1 16 00@18 00 do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00 do. No. 3 8 50 @11 00 N. C. Bacon, Herrings, East 3 00 @ 3 50 Dry Cod, Hams, . . . . 141@ Middlings, . . 00 @ Shoulders, . . 12 @ Hog round, . . 13 @ Western Bacon, Fine ...... 0 00 @ 7 25 Middlings,...13 @

FLOUR, N. C. brands & bbl., Family.....0 00 @ 7 75 Superfine ...0 00 @ 7 50 Cross ...... 0 00 @ 7
GLUE, \$\frac{10}{2}\$ Ib.,.... 12 @
GUNNY BAGS,.... 10 @ N. C. Lard. . . 144@ West'n do.... GUANO, Peruvian, Butter.... Under 1 ton, # 1b., 1 ton and upwards, per ton, 60 00
Super. Lime... @50 00
LAND PLASTER, # bbl; 1 25 Clear do...00 00 @00 00 Butt, .....17 00 @18 00 Beef, Mess, 15 00 @16 00 Per ton,.....9 00 @10 00 GRAIN, & bushel,

do. Fulton Market, .. 19 00 @20 00 Poultry, Chickens, live, 15 @ Turkeys, live, .75 Wheat. red .. 0 00 @ 0 00 do. white .: 0 00 SHEEP, # head, Lambs,.....1 50 @ Mutton,.....1 50 @ Rice, rough.. 00 @ HIDES, # 1b., SALT. Alum, # bush.,25 @ Green, ..... 51@ Liverpool, # sack, ground, cargol 00@ 1 05 do, fm storel 15@ 1 20 710 Eastern ..... 1 10 @ 1 15

SUGAR, # lb. N. River.... 85 @ IRON, 7 lb.
English, ass'd. 41@ 00
American, ref.. 31@ 00
do. sheer.. 0 @ 00
do.hoop, ton 75 00@77 50 Porto Rico,... 8 @ New Orleans,. 8 @ Muscovado,... 7 @ Loaf & crush'd,104@ C. Yellow.... Swede ...... 51/00 Lime, ₩ bbl.. 80 @ do. fm store 1 00 @ 1 10 LUMBER, # M,, (River.) Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50 Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00 Contract, ... 4 50 @ 6 00

Common, ... 2175 @ 3 ( STAVES, # M., W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 ( Scantling... 0 00 (Steam Sawed.) R. O. Hhd...,12 50 @20 00
Ash Head'g,.14 00@16 00
TIMBER, W.M.,
Shipping,... 0 00 @00 00
Mill, prime,... 7 00 @ 8 25 Floor Boards, rough.....15 00 @16 00 planed....18 00 @19 00 clear .....25 00 @30 00 Wide boards. 14 00 @ 15 00 Scantling....12 00 @15 00 do. inferior to ordinary, .4 00 @ 6 00 Ship Stuff. rough edge .14 00 @15 00 TALLOW, # 1b.,..10 @ TOBACCO, # 1b., re-sawed...16 00 @17 00 Common, ... 14 @ Medium, ... 25 @ Fine, ... 45 @ Wool, & B... 17 @ OLASSES, ₩ gallon. Cuba, Hhds 24 Hhds 24 @ 26 Bbls. 30 @ 32 cleans. 50 @ 55

Note.-River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \$\mathbb{H}\$ M.; Tar and when brought & Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——\* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS: TO NEW YORK, Under dec \$ 00 @ 25 @ 60 @ 00 @ O PHILADELPHIA,
Turpentine and Tar, #bbl. 00
Rosin 00
Spirits Turpentine 00
Ground Peas, #bushel. 0 Cotton, # lb., . . . . 0 00
Ground Peas, # bushel, . . . 0
Rough Rice, # bushel, . . . 0
Lumber, # M. . . . 0 00@6 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 22D, 1860.

TURPENTINE—After closing our review on Wednesday last the price of soft advanced 5 cents, and sales were made at \$2 40 for virgin and yellow dip. The market continued to rule steady at above figures up to Monday, when there 

 Wednesday.
 460.
 \$2 40.
 \$2 40

 Thursday.
 615.
 2 40.
 2 40

 Friday.
 630.
 2 40.
 2 40

 Saturday.
 463.
 2 40.
 2 40

 Monday.
 805.
 2 45.
 2 45

 Tuesday.
 370.
 2 45.
 2 45

 Wednesday.
 200.
 2 50.
 2 50

 This morning the price of soft has again advanced, and sales made as above.

made as above.

Spirits Turpentine—Since our review of Wednesday last SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since our review of Wednesday last there has been considerable activity in the market for this article, and prices have improved 2 cents on straight, and 1 cent on N. Y. bbls. over quotations of last week. One lot of the former sold on Tuesday at 37½ cents, but since then small sales have taken place at 37 cents. At the time of closing our enquiries this morning there is a moderate demand from buyers, and 37 cents for straight and 38 cents for N. Y. bbls. is quite freely offered. The receipts for the week have been moderate, nearly all of which has changed hands on arrival, and very little remains in first hands. We quote sales of 2,816 bbls., as follows: quote sales of 2,816 bbls., as follows: Wednesday, 657 bbls. at 354 cents per gallon.

to quality. We refer to our table for store rates of all descriptions.

Come Meal.—Is brought to market slowly, and is in light stock. A lot of 60 bushels was received by rail road and sold on Friday at 35 cents per bushel.

Frathers.—None of consequence arriving, and the market is poorly supplied. We quote at 45 to 50 cents per lb.

Figh.—There is a moderate supply of Herring on market, and little or no demand. See table for store quotations. The market is almost bare of other decriptions.

FLOUR—During the week just ended there has been more activity in the market for State brands, and prices have advanced 25 cents on all grades. But very little has come in either by river or railroad, and in consequence the supply has become materially reduced, and the quantity in first hands is barely sufficient to meet present wants. There is a fair demand for retailing purposes, but for want of stock to operate upon the sales have been confined to a few small parcels at \$7 50 for superfine, and \$7 75 for family—the market closing firm, with an advancing tendency in prices.

GUANO—The receipts for a few weeks past have been meagre, still we notice a fair supply in the hands of dealers. We quote as follows: No. 1 Peruvian \$60; Reese's Manipulated \$52; American \$40; Sombrero \$35; Superphosphate of Lime \$50; and Land Plaster \$10 per ton, in lots of one ton and upwards.

GRAIN—For CORN the market has ruled without material

ton and upwards.
GRAIN—For CORN the market has ruled without material Grain—For Corn the market has ruled without material change since the close of our last review. The stock in dealers' hands continues fair, and the demand is limited, except for prime quality, which finds ready sale at highest figures. The arrivals for the past week comprise 15,759 bushels, of which we notice sales of 3500 bushels prime white at 82½ cents, 2000 do. at 80 cents, 1600 do. ordinary at 72½ cents, and 3640 do. heated at 62½ a 65 cents per bushel;—the balance came to dealers, and has gone into store.—Oars—Continue to be in moderate stock, and there is nothing doing except in the retail way. See table for quotations.—Pras—The market appears to be pretty well supplied with Cow, and has ruled quiet for the past week or two. None of consequence, however, is now coming in. We quote nominally at 75 cents per bushel.—Rice—There is a moderate demand from the trade for chem, and the market is rather poorly supplied. We quote from store at 4½ cents per lb. by the tierce.

Hay—The market is heavily supplied with all descriptions, and the demand from dealers has become checked, and only a prime article will sell at our quotations. About 500 bales have been received during the week, and sales made as follows: 97 bales Eastern at \$1 15, 90 days; 127 do. Northern at 85 cents, cash; and 100 do. do. at 90 cents per 100 lbs., 90 days;—the balance has gone into store.

LIME—There is only a retail business doing in this article.

Northern at 85 cents, cash; and 100 do. do. at 90 cents per 100 lbs., 90 days;—the balance has gone into store.

LIME—There is only a retail business doing in this article, and we note a moderate supply in dealers hands. We quote from store at \$1 05 a \$1 10 per cask for common lump.

MOLASSES—For Cuba there is only a limited enquiry, and there is a fair stock remaining in first hands. We quote small sales in hhds. at 24 a 26 cents per gallon. A lot of 60 hhds. was received coastwise on Monday, which has gone into store.

nto store. Provisions—In the Bacon market we have nothing new Provisions—In the Bacon market we have nothing new to report since our review of Wednesday last. The receipts continue exceedingly light for the season, and there is none remaining in first hands. We notice a brisk demand from retailers, and prime quality meets with quick sale at high figures. Only about 2500 lbs. have been received for the week and sold at 13½ cents for hog round and 13½ cents per lb. for sides. The market is also poorly supplied with Western, and rules firm at former quotations. We quote a fair demand, with sales from store at 11½ to 11½ cents for shoulders, and 13 to 13½ cents per lb. for sides.——LARD—The meagre receipts of N. C. make for some weeks past has caused the stock in dealers hands to become materially reduced, and it is barely sufficient to meet present wants. We duced, and it is barely sufficient to meet present wants. We quote in bbls. at 14 a 14 cents, and in kegs at 14 a 15 cents per lb. Western is also in light stock, and sells from store at 14 to 14 cents.——Pork—For Northern there is a moderate demand, and the market rules firm. We refer to our

table for quotations from store, at which sales have taken SALT-The receipts of Liverpool ground have been light for some weeks, and there is only a small stock on market. About 1,000 sacks have been received coastwise for the week, the bulk of which has sold in lots at \$1 12½ a \$1 15 per sack, as in quality. The parcels left on market at the close of our last review (500 sacks) sold at \$1 to \$1 02½ per sack. Sack, cash.
Shingles—Are in moderate enquiry for building purpo-

SHINGLES—Are in moderate enquiry for building purposes, and few or none coming to market. No sales of consequence to report, and we quote nominally at \$2.75 to \$3 for Common, and \$4.50 to \$6 per M. for Contract.

TIMBER—Is in moderate demand for mill purposes, and none of consequence coming to market; prime quality sells readily. Only one or two rafts received for the week and sold at \$8.25 per M.

FREIGHTS—The number of vessels arrived since our last has imparted some dullness to the market for constwise. has imparted some duliness to the market for coastwise though we have no quotable change to make on former rates;—a few vessels have been taken up for New York at 25 cents per bbl. for rosin on and under deck, full load;

others, however, are getting 30 cents on rosin and 55 cents on spirits. The market closes dull for coastwise at quotations in table.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—Flour steady; sales of 200 bbls., Howard street at \$5 50. Wheat is active; red 123 a 130; white 130 a 160. Corn is flat; yellow 70 a 74c.; white 70 a 80c. Provisions are active and firm. Whiskey is steady at

SALISBURY, Aug. 21.—Bacen 10 a 11½; Beeswax 20 a 25; Coffee, Rio, 18 a 19; Java 19 a 20; Cotton 9 a 10; Cotton Yarn 0 90 a \$1 00; Corn 80 a 85; do. Meal 80 a 90; Feathers per lb. 30 a 35; Flour per bbl. 6 00 a \$6 40; per 100 lb. 3 00 a \$3 15; Lard 12 a 12½; Pork 7½ a 8; Molasses, Cuba, 34 a 45; New Orleans, 60 a 65; Muscovado 45 a 50; Oats 35 a 40; Potatoes, Irish, 50 a 80; Sweet 40 a 50; Rags, per lb 2½; Salt per sack 1 85 a \$1 90; Sheeting, brown 9 a 10; Sugar, brown, 7 a 10; Loaf 12 a 15; Clarified 11 a 12; Tallow, 10 a 12; Wheat white 1 25a \$1 30; red 1 10al 25, Wool, 25 a 30. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18 .- Cotton .- Sales to-day of 900

bales, including 500 bales new, at 10½ a 10½ cents for middling; market firm. Sugar steady at 8½ a 9c. for fair to fully fair. Freight—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d a 9-32d. The rest of the market is unchanged. CHARLESTON, Aug. 20-Semi-Weekly Report.-Cotton.

CHARLESTUN, Aug. 20—Semi-weekly Report.—Uniton.

—The market is without change. The transactions for the past three business days reached 339 bales as follows:—9 bales at 4½; 4 at 6; 25 at 6½; 64 at 6½; 52 at 6½; 49 at 7; 18 at 7½; 43 at 8; 1 at 9; 3 a 10; 59 at 10½; 9 at 11, and 3 bales at 12c. This latter price was for the new crop.

Courier. NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Flour is heavy; sales of 14,500 bbls. State at \$5 05 a \$5 15; Ohio \$5 30 a \$5 40; Southern unchanged. Wheat is steady; sales of 80,000 bushels white Southern at \$1 42 a \$1 45, red Western \$1 25 a \$1 27, white

Southern at \$1 42 a \$1 45, red 'Western \$1 25 a \$1 27, white Western \$1 30 a \$1 50. Corn has a declining tendency; sales of 60,000 bushels; unsound mixed at 58 a 59 cents; sound at 60 a 61 cents. Pork is dull; Mess at \$18 75 a \$19 37\frac{1}{2}, Prime at \$13 12\frac{1}{2} a \$14. Lard is heavy at 12 a 13\frac{1}{2} cents. Whiskey closed steady at 21\frac{1}{2} a 21\frac{1}{2} cents. Sugar is steady, Muscovado 6\frac{1}{2} a 7\frac{1}{2} cents. Spirits Turpentine steady at 40\frac{1}{2} a 41\frac{1}{2} cents. Hosin steady at \$1 35. Rice is steady LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 10,000

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The market closed steady and firm. New Orleans fair 7id, middling 6d.; Mobile fair 7d., middling 5id.; Uplands fair 6id., middling 5 1-16d.

Breadstuffs closed steady. Flour closed firm, with a slight advance for the best. Wheat firm. Corn quiet, mix-

sight advance for the best. Wheat firm. Corn quiet, mixed and yellow 31s 6d a 32s.

Provisions closed dull. Sales unimportant. Beef heavy.

Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Lard firm at 60 a 63s.

The Paris Bourse closed at 68f. 15c.

Produce.—Sugar is quiet. Coffee dull. Rice steady.

Rosin steady at 4s 8d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 35s. Rosin steady at 4s 8d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 35s.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 20th.—Bacon 12 @ 14; Cotton—fair to Good, 11 @ 11½; Ordin. to Mid. 9 @ 9½; Flour—r'amily, 7 15 @ \$7 25; Super. 6 90 @ \$7 00; Fine, 6 65 @ \$6 75; Scratched, 6 40 @ \$6 50; Grain—Corn, \$1 10 @ 1 17; Wheat, \$1 15 @ 1 25; Oats, 40 @ 50; Peas, \$1 00 @ 1 15; Bye, \$1 00 @ 0 00; Lari—12½ @ 14 cents; Molasses—Cuba 28 @ 30 cents; New Orleans, 50 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, \$1 40 @ 1 50; Turpentine—Yellow dip, \$2 00 @ 0 00; Virgin, new, \$2 00 @ 0 00; Hard, 85 @ 0 00; Spirits, 32½ a 33½ cents.

Bacon—Good N. C. scarce and in demand. Cotton—Receipts light; sales during the week for good 11½ to 11½.—Flour—There appears to be an increased demand. Sales can readily be effected at the above advance. Turpentine—We note an advance of 10c. per bbl. on all grades. Spirits has an upward tendency.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. E. R. DURKEE & CO.'S SELECT SPICES.

Guaranteed not only
ABSOLUTELY AND PERFECTLY PURE. ABSOLUTELY AND PERFECTLY PURE, but ground from iresh Spices, selected and cleansed by us expressly for the purpose, without reference to cost. They are beautifully packed in tinfoil, (lined with 1-per.) to prequent injury by keeping, and are full weight, while the ordinary ground Spices are almost invariably short. We warrant them, in point of strength and richness of flavor, BEYOND ALL COMPARISON,

as a single trial will abundantly prove.

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E. R. DURKEE & CO.,
Feb. 14—137&25-tf

181 Pearl street, New York. Popular works of Mrs. Southworth,
AT KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. The Two Sisters ;

The Two Sisters;
Retribution—a tale of Passion;
Viva, the Secret of Power;
India, the Pearl of Pearl River;
The Wife's Victory;
The Lost Heires;
The Missing Bride;
Kate Aylesford;
The Three Besuties;
The Curse of Clifton;
The Discarded Daughter;
The Deserted Wife. The Deserted Wife; The Bell of Washingto

The Initials—a love sto The Dead Secret; Washington;
8—a love story of modern life; VORKS OF MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ. The Lost Daughter;
Planter's Northern Bride;
Linda, the Young Pilot;

Courtship and Marriage; Rena, or the Snow Bird; Marcus Warland; Love after Marriage; Elvine, or Magnolia Vale; The Banished Son; Aug. 21, 1860.

GROCERIES.

25 BBLS. CITY MESS PORK;
5 bbls. prime Lest Lard;
5 kegs Goshen Butter;
20 boxes No. 1 Sosp;
20 " Pale Sosp. Just received, and for sale by BIZZELL & CO.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

Mr. Rodman's Letter. In our paper will be found a well-written and well considered letter from the pen of Wm. B. Rodman, Esq. Democratic Elector for the 2d Congressional District, addressed to the Editors of the Newbern Enquirer .-We hope every reader, whether he be for Breckinridge, Douglas, or Bell, will give the letter a careful perusal. His arguments are, according to our way of thinking, entirely correct and incontrovertible, and how any Southern man can come to different conclusions, we are unable to conceive. He shows why it is the duty of the South to support the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in preference to all others. There is no evasion or equivocation in the platform upon which they stand; and that if we do not demand our rights now, it will be too late

The Republicans call slavery a barbarism, and a sin which to do so hereafter. The question which now agitates the country must be met, and now is the time for the South to meet it. As the Enquirer truly says, the letter " abounds with plain statements of facts, logical conclusions and sound argument, free from appeals to the prejudices of the people, but showing to the South will first render the slaves useless, then bring on a struggle the exact position which she occupies, and the only sure and effectual remedy for the evils which threaten her and the institutions which she, by right, should enjoy unmolested under the Constitution."

North Carolina Election. The Wilmington Journal says that official and unofficial reports have been received from all the counties in the State, and the majority for Mr. Ellis, the Democratic candidate, is six thousand five hundred and eighty votes. The loss since the last election is only about ten thousand votes. From present indications we are free to admit that the char ces are decidedly in favor of the Bell and Everett ticket obtaining the electoral vote of North Carolina in November.

We clip the above from the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, a Douglas paper. We are at a loss to understand why the Constitutionalist is so ready to "admit that the chances are decidedly in favor of the Bell and Everett ticket," unless he contemplates on a split in the Democratic party, which split he would probably be glad to see. This we know full well the Bell-ites are striving to accomplish with all the means in their power. We, however, have too much confidence in the Democrats of North Carolina to believe they will be thus gulled. But even should the Douglas Democrats determine to run a ticket of their own, we have the strongest reasons for believing that the electoral vote of the State will be cast for Breckinridge and Lane .-There is not now a Douglas paper in the State,—not one that pretends to give him any support, at least Editorially, except those of the Opposition party, and everybody knows upon what grounds their pretended sympathies are formed. We tell the Constitutionalist that Breckinridge and Lane will carry the State. This may be put down as a settled fact.

The Press.

We have not received the Richmond Enquirer of the 14th, but learn from the Petersburg Express that Messrs. Ritche and Dunnavant have sold their interest in the establishment to Messrs. Tyler and Wise. The Express says: "Their valedictory is couched in warm terms of commendation of their successors, who cordially reciprocate these friendly feelings in a card which follows.—

The Press.

political institutions. But if the reverse be true—if the dominion and sovereignty over the territories, be in their inhabitants, instead of the United States—they would indeed, in that case, have the exclusive and absolute power of governing them, and night exclude whom they pleased, and what they pleased. But in that case, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would become the sovereigns with full dominion and sovereignty over them and permitted them to be inhabited. The first half dozen of squatters, would become the sovereigns of the country, as soon as they became the territories of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United States, they would become the sovereigns of the United States, they would become the sovereigns of the United States, they would cease to be territories of the United State They also announce that they have associated with them Wm. B. Allegre, Esq., a gentleman of known abilities and ample experience, having been for many years employed in the service of the Enquirer, and discharged his duties faithfully and efficiently.

"The new proprietors give very flattering representations of the present status and prospects of the Enquirer in point of patronage, and express confident hopes in the future."

Thos. W. Atkins, Esq., announces in his last week's issue that he will continue the publication of the Ashville News, he having been disappointed in disposing of his office, as previously announced. The News is a valuable Democratic Journal and we are pleased to see its publication is to be continued. We bespeak for it a liberal support from the Democracy.

J. W. Alspaugh, Esq., Editor of the Western (N C.) Sentinel has associated with himself Geo. W. Sites, Esq., of Virginia, in the Editorial management of the Sentinel.

A correspondent informs us that there is a gentleman residing on Waccamaw river, in Columbus county, who is eighty-one years old; has been married three times. He had by his first wife eleven children; by his second eleven, and by his third, three: making twentyfive in all. He has now living eighty-three grand children and forty-three great-grand children. He was Colonel in command of the county militia for four years; served twenty-five years as Justice of the Peace, and was a member of the Legislature from Columbus county in 1815. He was always, and is now, a good Democrat; and so are all his children, grand children and great-grand children. We think that gentleman has served his country well, and if there is any person deserving of "discrimination" for "industrial pursuits," it is the above Colonel.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Douglas State executive committee met at Harrisburg on the 15th. Not over 27 delegates were present. 'The committee, after some deliberation, adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the action of the State Executive Committee in recommending a fusion of the Douglas and Breckinridge votes, and declaring for a straight-out Douglas electoral ticket. The committee then proceeded to form their electoral tieket.

Ex-Governor Foote, of Tennessee, addressed a Douglas meeting at the above place on the night of the 15th, in which he rejoiced in the action of the committee in rejecting the proposed fusion with the Breckinridge

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION .- There seems to be some mistake about who is the successful candidate for Governor in Arkansas. The telegraph announced Johnson elected by 10,000 majority. But so far as the party is concerned, it is a matter of no moment. Both Johnson and Rector are for Breckinridge and Lane. The Holly Springs Star (Arkansas) says: The latest accounts show the election of sound Breckinridge Democrats .-The report that Hon. Thos. Hindman was defeated in the Northern district for Congress, is untrue. He was re-elected by a small majority. Mr. Gant, (Dem.,) was elected to Congress from the Southern district. Mr. Henry M. Rector, was elected Governor. Arkansas has done her duty in thus silencing faction and fusion, and will speak in trumpet tones for Breckinridge and Lane in November.

Appropriations Made During the first Session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress.

For legislative, executive, judicial, civil, and

other pensions.

Army, Fortifications, Military Academy, and military roads.

Naval service.

Post office, for 1860.

Post office, for 1861.

of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, in compliance with law.

The official vote of Hyde county for Govenor, is published in the Washington Dispatch of the 15th inst., as follows : Ellis 500; Pool 498—giving Gov. fail— Ellis 2 majority. Gilmer carried the county in 1856 by 169 majority. Pretty well for old Hyde.

Elector for the Second Congressional District of N. C. WASHINGTON, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860.

Elector for the Second Congressional District of N. C.

Washington, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Gentlemen: The Convention which nominated me a Democratic Elector, did not anticipate that there would be two candidates for the Presidency claiming to be Democratic.

That circumstance imposes on me the duty of making publicly known what my course will be in case of my election. I have delayed doing so in the expectation that a State Convention might assemble, and declare authoritatively the position of the party; that seems now improbable. I shall vote for Breckinridge and Lane for President and Vice President. In my opinion North Carolina owes to them a firm and united support. In case, however, it shall clearly appear that the vote of North Carolina, if given to them, will be thrown away; and if given to Douglas or Bell, would defeat Lincoln, I reserve to myself the right of voting, as in my opinion will best accomplish that object. If I supposed that the course which I propose to myself would not meet the general approval of the Democrats of the District, I would retire from the position they have assigned me.—

But I have no reason so to suppose. To this statement of my position, I will add some reasons in support of it.

We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that the only real issue between parties is the question of slavery; and there can be no peace until that is settled. We may deplore it; we may shut our eyes to the fact; nevertheless, it exists as a fact. The different ways in which parties propose to treat this question, constitute the difference between them.

ought to be extirpated. They propose, as Mr. Jefferso "to give the slaves freedom and a dagger." Some of are for doing it immediately.

The plan of the more moderate, which they say is strictly

within the Constitutional powers of Congress, is to hem-in the slave States with free territory. Thus, no outlet will be for existence, and finally, a conflict of extermination. A Southern State thus situated, would pass through scenes of horror, over which the eye of day would close. It would be a pandemonium, of which the black hole in Calcutta was a feeble type. The ultimate result of the plans of all of them is the same. The only difference between the plans of Gar-

rison and Lincoln, is of time and means.

Such are the designs of the Republican party, openly a vowed, and they have now every prospect of electing a President pledged and willing to carry them out. Are they in violation of the Constitutional compact? Are they insulting to the honor and dangerous to the peace and safety of every Southern State? On these points there can be no difference of opinion. There are three parties claiming—and so far as their Southern adherents are concerned, no doubt, sincerely claiming—to be opposed to these designs.

They propose different methods of meeting them; the difference in these methods constitutes the difference, and the only important difference, between the parties of which uglas. Bell and Breckinridge are the respective represen-

I will briefly state these different methods of opposition and leave it to the people of North Carolina to decide which is most likely to be effectual. They were never called up-

on to answer a more important question.

The position of Douglas is, that although Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in a territory, yet the Legislature of the territory may rightfully do so, either directly or indirectly, by unfriendly legislation. Such a position, in my opinion, has no warrant in the Constitution, and is subject o the absurdity of giving to the Legislature, which is the mere delegate of Congress, a power which the principal has not. I will answer this position by the masterly argument of Mr. Calhoun. He says:

"I have now shown, I trust beyond controversy, that Congress as no power whatever, to prevent the citizens of the Southern states from emigrating with their property into the territories of the United States, or to give an exclusive monopoly to the North. I propose now to go one step further and show that neither the inhabitants of the territories, nor their legislatures, neither the inhabitants of the territories, nor their legislatures, have any such right. A very few words will be sufficient for the purpose: for ef all the positions ever taken, I hold that, which claims the power for them, the most absurd. If the trrritories belong to the United States—if the ownership, dominion, and sovereignty over them, be in the States of this Union, then neither the inhabitants of the territories, nor their legislatures, can exercise any power but what is subordinate to them; but if the contrary could be shown, which I hold to be impossible, it would be subject to the restrictions, to which I have shown the power of Congress is; and for the same reason, whatever power they might hold, would, as in the case supposed, be subordinate to the constitution, and controlled by the nature and character of our onstitution, and controlled by the nature and character of our olitical institutions. But if the reverse be true—if the dominion

But, it is urged that however weak or absurd this propo-It does indeed transfer the agitation to the territories, to Emigrant Aid Societies; the territories are desolated by patricidal strife, and the whole country is stunned by the noise of it; but then the question comes back to Congress, in a form more complicated, unmanageable and dangerous than ever. Experience shows this to be so. Witness Kansas! The agitation was carried there, but did the country gain peace? Did not the agitation return to Congress more envenomed than ever? The proposition has as little to recommend it, as a matter of expediency, as it has as Consti-

tutional doctrine.

The Douglas plan is at best but a compromise, and a com-The Douglas plan is at best but a compromise, and a com-promise which, in effect, gives up our claim. Looking at the history of Kansas, and the superior power of the North, from the tide of foreign population constantly flowing into it—enough annually to make a State—who can expect that any territory which we may hereafter acquire, no matter how situated, can be settled as a slave State under the doc-

trine of Mr. Douglas?
The party which proposes Mr. Bell as its candidate, proposes no solution of this question at all; they shut their eyes to the fact that the agitation exists; in their party platforms, State and National, they ignore the question of slavery altogether. They go, they say, "for the Constitution, the Union, and the Execution of the Laws." Vague phrases, Union, and the Execution of the Laws." Vague phrases, to hide a disagreement among themselves, but which means nothing. All parties profess to stand upon the Constitution. But the question is, what does the Constitution say? What rights have the Southern States, in the common territories of the United States? May their citizens settle there on equal terms with those from the Northern States? Shall Southern States be hemmed in by free States, and exposed to the inevitable results? These are the grave questions which we are compelled now to solve, under pain of having them solved for us by the North. To say. "we are for the them solved for us by the North. To say, "we are for the Constitution and the Union," is not to answer them, but to evade an answer; it is not to defend Southern rights; it is not even to claim them, distinctly. Lincoln, Sumner, Sew. astonishment of many old farmers, that he is also a farard, and Wilson, all claim to go for the Constitution, and mer of the right stripe. His present crop speaks loudly have, repeatedly, sworn to support it; and they declare that the Union shall not be dissolved.

If, by shutting our eyes upon an advancing foe, we could annihilate him, then the policy of the Southern supporters of Mr. Bell would be intelligible and wise. If it were not of Mr. Bell would be intelligible and wise. If it were not that this respectable party, by its course, practically denies it, it would seem to be a proposition too plain to require an argument, that, before the South can expect to obtain from the North an admission of its policy on these questions, it should have a policy, and plainly and distinctly declare it. The South has a policy, an unanimous opinion, as to how slavery ought to be dealt with; all parties share it; independently of party influences, there is no difference of opinion whatever on that point. Yet, strange to say, notwithstanding our views have been assailed and our rights denied, by nearly the whole North, we have never united in claiming, much less in defending, them. It is the strongest case ing, much less in defending, them. It is the strongest case of self-abnegation the world has ever seen. Is it any wonder that we have never succeeded in procuring our rights to be recognized? Who is to blame—our Northern brethren,

Ignorant as they are of our social condition and wants, how can we expect them to volunteer and search up our rights, and come forward and concede our wants. They naturally expect that we will claim our rights, and, if they

are valuable, claim them earnestly. That is their course.—
Knowing what we once were, and from what stock we have descended, they cannot believe that we are afraid to claim our rights, lest they should get mad.

This policy of silence and evasion is a failure; it argues a timidity, for which there is no cause, and which is unworthy of a brave people. Besides, we have tried it long enough, and the Republicans will not allow it to us any longer. He is blind who does not see the issue is forced on us.

In January, 1821, Mr. Jefferson, writing to Mr. Adams, said, "Surely they will parley awhile, and let us get out of the way." We of this generation might entertain the same wish; but they have marleyed, and will parley no longer.—
At the last session of Congress, Mr. Seward announced, "the day of compromises is past; henceforth we stand on the Constitution;" what that meant, those who know that gentleman's construction of the Constitution, well understand.

I repeat, these great questions must be met and settled now, while it may be done honorably and peaceably; there is danger in delay. In my opinion, therefore, the policy of the Bell party, which corsists in ignoring these questions, and putting off their settlement, is fatally erroneous.

How does the National Democratic party, of which Breckinridge is the representative, propose to deal with this question of slavery? By declaring, in words as free from eguivocation as possible, the plain rights of the States, under the Constitution, and claiming them firmly. We intended to do so at Cincinnati, in 1856, and we think we have succeeded now. I need not copy our platform; I only refer to it. All that we claim in that is clearly ours; the Supreme Court have said so, no Southern man will deny it.

Is it wise to claim our clear rights, in this solemn manner? I think it is; I think we must claim them now, or give them up forever.—

By this solemn Declaration of Rights, we appeal to the

By this solemn Declaration of Rights, we appeal to the justice of the people of the Northern States. In my opinion, if the united voices of the South shall support the appeal, it

To the government of North Carolina, in being when the ter popularity, or dread unpopularity. I can, therefore, speak frankly, and—without speaking for any one else—for myself, I say that, rather than submit to the unspeakable horrors of such a prison, I would carry the war from my fireside to the frontier. I am for safety and equality in the nion, or independence out of it. Some black Republicans have the audacity to say that we

Some black Republicans have the audacity to say that we are trying to bully the North, and some presses in North Carolina, that we are seeking disunion. For myself, I deny it—for my party, I disbelieve it. Coming from without, it is the false cry of an enemy, and may be disregarded—from within, of an enemy, in the disguise of a friend—a traitorous cry, intended to divide and paralyze us.

What is the Union? Prior to 1777, the States were

What is the Union? Prior to 1777, the States were wholly independent to each other, each made its own laws, and collected its own duties. In that year they formed a Union, by agreeing to articles of Confederation: in 1789 they formed a closer union by adopting the present Constitution. The Constitution, then, is the Union—there is no other. It may be dissolved, by refusing to perform Constitutional obligations: and to the extent that any State persists in doing so, to that extent is the Union with that State dissolved. The New England States have dissolved it, to the extent of obstructing the extent of the fugitive slave law dissolved. The New England States have dissolved it, to the extent of obstructing the execution of the fugitive slave law and of exciting insurrection in Virginia. Wisconsin has dissolved it, to the extent of refusing the surrender of the murderers engaged with John Brown, who escaped to that state. Ohio has dissolved it, to the extent of refusing to surrender a fugitive from justice, indicted for stealing slaves in Tennessee. It is difficult to see how an interior State could go further in dissolving it. But the Constitution being the Union further in dissolving it. But the Constitution being the Union the Union can never be dissolved by the assertion of rights

under the Constitution.

A slight consideration of the motives which led to the for mation of the Union, will cause the most timid to dismiss all fears of its dissolution. The anti-slavery sentiment was as trong in Massachusetts in 1789 as now; the people of New England are as open to consideratoin of inte South, which induced them to unite with us, under the Constitution, nor was puritanical fanaticism availing to prevent specting slaves in consideration of commercial advantages; that consideration is as great now as it was then. Interest rules nations, and upon the motives which formed the Union we must rely for its preservation. So long as the South produces cotton and the North consumes it; so long as the North manufactures and imports for the South, the Union is

For the same considerations which then moved the Northern States, they would enter into a similar agreement to-morrow. They will not risk those solid advantages, which have made their wealth, either to consummate a costly in-justice, or to gratify a morbid fanaticism. The North will not dissolve the Union in preference to giving us our clear and adjudicated rights. If it ever does so, it will form a new one, on better terms for us, in less than a week after-

It is idle, then, to hold up the dissolution of the Union as scare-crow to frighten Southern men from the assertion of their most precious rights into submission to measures, which will result in the loss of things dearer than the Union, which the Union was entered into to protect—life, liberty and property. I trust that the people of North Carolina will unanimously join in the claim of rights which the Democratic platform has made for them; so that, if finally, evils should come, the people of the North, sharing these evils, may not have it in their power to say, "we would have given you your rights, if you had only told us that you

Very respectfully, WILL. B. RODMAN.

For the Journal. The Superintendent of the Seamen's Home has received a Flag, with the following note, by Captain Allen, of schr. Myrover, from New York:

The Ladies of Cherry Street Mariners' Church, of New York, hearing of your need of a Flag to point out the location of your Bethel to Seamen, with our kind regards beg leave to present, by Cartain Allen, of schr. Myrover, a Bethel Flag, for the benefit of Seemen at Wilmington.

(Signed,) MARIETTA A. JONES.

In behalf of the Seamen's Friend Society, I return to

the Ladies of the Cherry Street Mariners' Church of New York, the sincere thanks of the Seamen's Friend Society of Wilmington, and trust that their gift may prove to be the Star of Bethlehem to many tempesttossed mariners' souls, by guiding them to the House of Prayer, from which they may make a start for the om of Heaven. I also hope it may be the means it takes the slavery agitation out of Congress, where it is dangerous, and transfers it to the territories where it is not. a deeper interest in the promotion of the Gospel among a deeper interest in the promotion of the Gospel among Seamen, thereby carrying out their Lord's commands of preaching the Gospel to every creature. Finally, ladies, you should never hear of any good being accomplished by your kind gift in this world, look forward with hope that in the Last Great Day you will hear your Heavenly Father saying, Well done, good and faithful servants; enter into the joys of your Lord. Now may you continue to grow in Grace, is the sincere prayer of your humble servant.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS. P. S.-I would also state, that there is a subscription list open at the Seamen's Home, for the support of a Chaplain to the Bethel. All that feel a desire to assist in this great and good work, will please give in their names, and the amount they will give to the cause.

For the Journal. ROCKY POINT, N. C., August, 1860.

Messrs. Editors: As crops are good in nearly every 2d part of the State, it may not interest many of your distant readers, but I think will be highly gratifying to all citizens of New Hanover to learn that Spring Garden has a crop fully meeting the fondest anticipations of the 2d planters in that section. Among the good crops of 2d Spring Garden and vicinity, that of Dr. S. S. Satchwell forms a conspicuous part. The Doctor, as is well known, stands prominent as a physician; but this year, by his energy and go-ahead system, has proved, to the astonishment of many old farmers, that he is also a far- 3d for itself, and any farmer visiting this farm, will be highly pleased with the prospect. He has upland Corn 2d as good as the eye of this county ever witnessed, in a body of 150 acres. He also has 15 acres of swamp 2d land that outstrips imagination. Here you find 3 acres sown in Chinese Sugar Cane, which the State, in my belief, has never produced an equal. The land is covered from view, even in the centre of the rows; and stalks, averaging 6 in a hill, from 12 to 15 feet high. Dear reader, imagine yourself standing upon the high banks 2d of the Roanoke, looking down upon one of the very largest cane-brakes that ever grew on the flat lands of that noble stream, and you have a faint idea of Dr. Satchwell's low-land Sugar Cane. The Dr. is now feeding seventy hogs constantly from this immense crop, and will undoubtedly have a plenty to fatten the entire stock upon the farm; besides, he has collards in sufficient quantity to serve all necessary feed to hogs, cows, or other stock usually fond of vegetables. The Dr. is thoroughly fixed upon making Cotton another year, which your humble are valuable, claim them earnestly. That is their course.— servant feels confident will finally establish the growing Knowing what we once were, and from what stock we have of that money-making weed upon the minds of planters servant feels confident will finally establish the growing 2d all over the county who may chance to see the Dr.'s crop of 1861. Your friend,

Arson and Murder. A lamentable case of arson, resulting in the death of Lemon Price, occurred in this county, on last Wednes- 3d day night. The deceased had been at a grog shop belonging to his nephew, James Price, during the evening and had become intoxicated. He lay down to sleep in the vicinity of the grog shop, and was, after sometime, carried into the shop by one Joe or Josiah Smith, who, with his wife, are accused of having perpetrated the horrid deed. Smith confesses to having carried or helped deceased into the shop, and to having locked him up there merely as a place of safety. Smith's wife, Ann, the sales confessed that she was the carried of the huming. has also confessed that she was the cause of the burning | 2d of the shop and also of Price's death. The confession of both, as to these facts, was in evidence before the Coroner's Jury and constitutes, we believe, the main ground of the verdict rendered by that body; and by virtue of which the accused, Joe Smith and Ann, his wife, were lodged in jail last Saturday.

That the burning of the shop was the work of an incendiary, is put beyond all doubt, by the quantity of combustible materials, such as fence rails &c., found in the vicinity after the fire. the vicinity after the fire.

The unfortunate man was so completely consumed as to defy recognition. He was some 55 or 60 years of age, lived a dissolute life and has died a horrid death, at the hands of some demon far worse than himself. James Price, better known as Doctor James Price and his wife Mary, whom he married on Saturday evening, just before going into prison, have been committed to testify against the accused—they were the main witnesses before the Coroner's jury.

We can but remark, and we do it in sorrow, that re-

oner's jury dissented from the verdict, as to the probable guilt of Joe Smith.—Goldsboro Rough Notes, 20th inst.

Indications of Starvation in Alaba

The Committee on Contingencies will pay especial attention to any and all articles on exhibition that are not mentioned in the above list, and award premiums according to merit. merit.

COMMITTEES:

On Farming.—J. B. Frazel, D. W. Simmons, L. O. Fonville. R. F. Pelletier, Secretary.

On Hogs.—O. B. Sanders, H. H. Sandlin, Berj. R. Henderson. W. H. Hurst, Secretary.

On Slock Horses.—Harvey Cox, E. W. Ward, C. Huggins.

A. C. Huggins, Secretary.

On Traveling Horses.—J. M. Wooten, L. O. Henderson, R. F. Pelletier. C. B. Glover, Secretary.

On Milch Cows.—W. D. Humphrey, Elisha Porter, D. Weeks. J. O. Frazel, Secretary.

On Stock Cattle.—Jasper Etheridge, A. J. Murrill, L. W. Humphrey. Dr. C. Duffy, Jr., Secretary.

On Manufactures.—Jarratt Gornto, R. Canady, T. B. Holland. J. F. Murrill, Secretary.

On Specimens.—Joseph Ennett, C. H. Barnum, J. M. Scott. Hosey Mashborn, Jr., Secretary.

On Ladies' Sewing Cloths, &c.—W. P. Pelletier, A. J. Hurst, Br., D. A. Harget. A. J. Johnston, Secretary.

On Ladies' Eatables.—E. W. Fonville, W. J. Montford, B. M. Barry. A. J. Hurst, Jr., Secretary.

On Bacom, Pofk, Flour, Meal, &c.—Dr. Chas. Duffy, Sr., Stephen Dixon, James Langley. Dr. C. G. Cox, Secretary.

On Poultry.—Benj. H. Bryan, Hill King, Calvin Morton. Jacob Giles, Secretary.

On Convingencies.—D. W. Sanders, Sol. Gornto, Elijah Murrill, Jr. Dr. J. W. Hill, Secretary.

The Executive Committee will make the necessary arrangements to procure a suitable Address, and a good band of music. The Chief Marshall. Dr. E. W. Ward, with efficient pair Carriage Horses,.... ...... Marsh Pony,.... ments to procure a suitable Address, and a good band of music. The Chief Marshall, Dr. E. W. Ward, with efficient Aids, will superintend the proceedings, and preserve order.

By request of Executive Committee,

R. W. WARD, Secretary.

Onslow County, July 14th, 1860. ..... ilch Cow,....ull Calf, over 6 mos. and under 2 years old,. THE ABOLITION PLOT IN TEXAS.—The Texas papers Heifer " " blooded Milch Cow and Calf,..... continue to give accounts of the summary punish which is being administered to the conspirators in the incendiary plots recently discovered in that State. The Bull,.... " Milch Cow,...
Bull Calf over 6 months and under 2 years old following is from the Fort Worth Chief of the 25th ult: "On the 17th ult. was found the body of I man by the name of William H. Crawford suspended on a pecan yoke Oxen,.... tree, about three-quarters of a mile from town. A large single Ox,.... number of persons visited the body during the day. At No. 4.—SHEEP.

2 00 a meeting of the citizens the same evening strong evi-Best pair Sheep, 300 dence was adduced proving him to have been an abolitionist. The meeting endorsed the action of the party " of 5 or over, 5 00 who hung him." CINCINNATI HOG TRADE.—The Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday, after noticing an advance in the 2 00 provision market of that city, remarks: The reaction in the provision market has attracted attention to the hog market, prospectively, and sales have been made for November at \$6 50, and for the first half of December at \$6 25 net. There has also been a pressing demand for stock hogs, and \$5 50 was offered for a lot during the week, per cental gross.— Very few offering, which by some is taken as an indication of a scarcity, while others think the cause is the prospective abundance of corn, and that every farmer will have enough to feed all the hogs he has, and more Best pair Turkeys,..... 1 than enough; and hence none want to sell any, but many desire to buy. Natives or Common Geese, ..... Muscovey Ducks,.... Natives or Common Ducks,....

RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION .- The special St. Petersburg correspondence of Le Nord says:—"The question of emancipation is near a solution. In some way or other it seems to be definitely settled that the seris shall be emancipated during the coming Autumn, that is, after the close of the harvest. The Imperial ukase, decreeing this great measure, will therefore appear about the last of October, or during the month of November. The Central Emancipation Commission, which had been awaiting the conclusion of the labors of the Commis sions on the elaboration of the plan of emancipation has already commenced its sessions. The place of the No. 7.-MISCELLANEOUS. sessions is about to be changed from the building of the First Cadet Corps, where they were held during the presidency of the late Gen. Rostovzov, to the Palace of Bacon Hams, not less than 5,..... Pickled Pork, not less than 25 lbs.,.... the Ministry of Justice, Count Panin, the present President. It is said that Count Panin has promised Lard, not less than 10 lbs.,.... the Emperor to finish the labors of the Committee dur-Tallow not less than 10 lbs.,... ing the course of the present month of June." THE GREAT ELEVATOR. - A Southern gentleman at loaf Corn Bread, Silver Cup. a hotel in Ohio, the other day, gave a negro waiter a dollar, which the darkey thus acknowledged: "Thank'e, massa. Southern gemmen always socuss us if we don't tend 'em but dey always gives us a dollar or two 'fore dey leave. But these Abolishum tion, an' when dey leave, shake your hand, look up to de sky an, say: 'God bless you, my unfortunate friend, and elevate you in the scale of humanity,' or something like jar home-made Pickles,.... dat, but never give us de thing to elevate us."

We commend the following, from the last Wilmington Journal, to the Douglas Democrats of this State: "With all courtesy, and all sincerity, we appeal to every man, who, in good faith might prefer somebody else to Breckinridge to pause before he becomes a party to any movement calculated to distract the Democratic party in this State. If not his first choice, Breckinridge is a man against whose honesty, Democracy and nationality, nothing can be urged. Be not then led into a factious position by the insidious appeals of the Opposition and their coadjutora." " Soap,.... What good can come of running two Democatic Electoral tickets in this State? None whatever. Such a course could not benefit Judge Douglas, but it might throw the vote of the State for Bell and Everett. Is Cotton Counterpane,.... there a Democrat in the State who desires to see the ten Electoral votes of North-Carolina cast for Bell and Ev

We ask the Douglas Democrats if the ticket which we are supporting will not be as fair a one for Douglas, in a certain event, as if it were really a Douglas ticket. If the vote of this State will elect Douglas, or place him in the House, and if that vote will neither elect Breck-Cotton Scrap Oni in the House, and it that vote will neither elect Breck-inridge nor place him in the House, the Douglas Demo-crats may rest assured that the vote will be cast for Douglas. What more can be asked? Why throw away this chance by running a separate ticket, and thus, in all probability, giving the State to Bell and Everett? The Democrats of Pennsylvania have united on the same The Democrats of Pennsylvania have united on the same ticket, and there are well-grounded hopes that the Democrats of New York will do the same. Let us go with those two great States in presenting a united front to the common enemy.—Raleigh Standard.

CINCINNAT, August 18.—Last night Charles B. Brown, the U. S. commissioner, was shot dead by George J. Caldwell, of the firm of Alfred Wood & Co. The affray occurred at Caldwell's house, in consequence of Brown's having forced his way into Caldwell's chamber. The original cause gree out of bad feeling relative to the adjustment of a legal claim. Caldwell immediately surrendered himself to the authorities.

Let us Unite on One Ticket.

SANFORD'S LIVER DEBILITATES.

To its compounded entries of the confidence in all the disease for within the last two years of relief, as the numerous may possession show.

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